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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

During the past 24 hours, the French have struck a decisive blow at Verdun. After a vigorous artillery preparation, they, yesterday morning, launched an attack on the German positions on the right bank of the Meuse along a line of over four miles. The French forces broke through at all points, and to a depth which, at the center, amounted to two miles. The village of Douaumont with its famous fort, round which the struggle raged so fiercely some months ago, when the German forces were steadily gaining on the great salient, is once again in French hands. French troops, advancing beyond the Thiaumont work, another landmark in the second battle of Verdun, have carried the Haudromont quarries and established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont. The French line to the right of Douaumont now runs to the north of Caillotte Wood, along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern border of Pumin Wood, and continues to the north of Chenois wood and the Damloup battery. In less than 12 hours the French have regained practically all the ground lost in the second battle of Verdun, which spread itself over approximately two months. "Prisoners," the French official statement adds, "are pouring in. So far 3500, including about 100 officers, have been counted." The object of this attack has been surmised to be an effort to relieve the pressure on the Rumanian front. Such a movement would, however, have to be developed by the Russians in the eastern theater. What probably happened was that General Joffre, finding the Germans massing for a vast counter-attack on the Somme front, seized the opportunity at once to disorganize this movement by an attack in force on the weakened Verdun front, which, if successful, would recover the ground lost there, in the second battle of Verdun.

In the Dobruja, which is the other great center of interest at the present juncture, the Russian and Rumanian forces continue to retire. Berlin claims that the cavalry of the Germanic forces are now operating in the district of Traar Murat, 16 miles northwest of Constantza, and reports the capture of Rashaova on the Danube and Medjidia on the Tchernavoda-Constantza railway "after violent fighting." On the Transylvania frontier, according to Bucharest, the Rumanians continue to hold their own; but Berlin reports the capture of Predal, south of Kronstadt.

On the Somme front, Berlin reports violent attacks by both the French and the British; but claims that they were repulsed at all points.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
BERLIN, Germany, Wednesday.—The official war office announcement follows:

Western front: Oct. 23 was like the preceding day, being characterized by battles of greatest violence. In order to break through at any price, the

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**LLOYDS REPORTS
SHIPS SUNK
BY SUBMARINES**

Norwegian, Dutch, Swedish and Danish Vessels Destroyed by German U Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has received the following dispatch from Consul-General Skinner at London under date of Oct. 24: "Lloyds reports Greek steamer Aris sunk; British steamer Cabotia believed sunk; Norwegian steamer Drafunk sunk, crew saved; British steamer Ethel Duncan sunk, crew saved by traveler Volta of Dutch steamer Fortuna sunk, 10 landed by patrol boat, 16 missing; Danish schooner Fritz Emil sunk; Greek steamer George E. Eubrigs sunk 21st, 12 missing; Danish steamers Hebe and Helga sunk, crews landed; Swedish bark Lekna sunk; Norwegian steamer Ragnaug sunk 21st by German submarine, crew given 10 minutes to leave ship, picked up later by Norwegian torpedo boat; Swedish bark Svartvik destroyed by German submarine, crew rescued from ship's boats by British trawler Rosalure, landed Hartlepool; Swedish bark, Theodor sunk by mine, gulf Bothnia; Norwegian steamer Ull sunk 21st, crew landed; Swedish steamer Wilhelm torpedoed 20th."

No further information than the foregoing has been received by the department and no action will in any event be taken until all the facts in each instance are at hand

Norwegian Ships Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Wednesday.—Extraordinary attacks by German submarines on Norwegian shipping are reported amounting, according to one message, to a blockade of the south Norwegian coast.
Of five ships sailing together four were burned while the fifth, the bark Athenian, escaped to Egersund, where she still lies unable to put to sea. Seven more Norwegian steamers and six sailing vessels are reported sunk. This month 15 vessels totaling 22,375 tons were sunk, the insurance paid being \$250,000.

BRITAIN AGREES TO EXCHANGE OF CIVIL PRISONERS

House of Lords Hears of Agreement Reached Between Governments in London and Berlin
—New Food Price Proposal

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
WESTMINSTER, England, Wednesday.—The announcement of the agreement between the British and German governments for the exchange of all civilian prisoners over 45 years of age was the chief item of interest in the House of Lords yesterday while in the House of Commons the calling of men of 41 to the colors and war contracts were under discussion.

Lord Newton announced that the British government had stipulated that not more than 20 men should be retained on each side for military reasons, that no one should be obliged to leave who did not wish to and that all retired military and naval officers and men of the mercantile marine should be included.

The British government pointed out in making these proposals that they were making an enormous concession numerically and only felt justified on humanitarian grounds. While the British would get back between 400 and 700 persons, the Germans might get 7000 altogether.

The German reply was unconditional acceptance. It was not a very grand performance but it was something definite. Considerable feeling was shown in the Commons over the alleged breach of pledge by the government regarding men of 41. On March 7 last Mr. Tennant, speaking officially for the war office, said men who reached the age of 41 before being actually called up for service, whether voluntarily attested or not, would not be called up for military service unless the age limit was in future extended.

In May Mr. Tennant said the new military service act did not apply to men attaining their forty-first birthday before they were due to be called up. The army council has now called up men who had voluntarily attested and had before June 24th, the appointed date under the second military service act, attained the age of 41.

In his reply Mr. Lloyd George was emphatic that no difference would be made between unattested and attested men and insisted that if the government did not secure eligible men of 41 they would lose the equivalent of at least two army corps.

He insisted no one could give a pledge that in no conditions would the full power of the military service act be exercised as no one could forecast how long the war would last.

He finally explained that the government did not think it necessary to raise the age limit. Part of the war contracts debate turned on the recent statement by Mr. Lever of the munitions ministry that armament firms largely reduced their prices when faced with the possibility of examination into working costs, a fact disputed by armament firms. Dr. Addison claimed that the savings made by the munitions ministry as the result of reductions effected in the price list of armament firms represented many millions of pounds.

Mr. Runciman announced that he was considering the desirability of asking the House to confer further powers on the Board of Trade with a view to checking a preventable rise of food prices.

**GREEK SITUATION
IMPROVED, SAYS
FRENCH MINISTER**

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
ATHENS, Greece, Wednesday.—M. Guillemin, the French minister, had an audience of King Constantine for an hour and a half yesterday.

Later, M. Guillemin said he was authorized to state the King's loyalty regarding his sentiments towards the Entente as well as by assurances given by himself regarding intentions of the Entente with a view to reestablishing trustful relations with the Hellenic government, based on the maintenance of its benevolent neutrality in accordance with the previous understanding.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Charles E. Hughes

TROOPS MOVING UP FROM PARRAL AGAINST VILLA

Reports That General Carranza Prepares to Leave Mexico Discredited at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing has reported to the war department that Carranza officials state that a column of de facto troops is moving north from Parral against General Villa. Nothing is known by the department concerning the recent action between de facto troops and Villistas at Santa Ysabel.

Administration officials think that the northerly movement of Carranza troops is in accordance with recommendations made by Eliseo Arredondo on the occasion of his recent visit at the Mexican capital. It is known that he urged his government to send a body of troops in pursuit of General Villa, that being the request of the commission now sitting at Atlantic City.

Reports to the effect that General Carranza is preparing to leave Mexico are discredited here. It is said at the state department that General Carranza has gone to Queretaro to arrange for the convention that is to be held the first of the month. Mrs. Carranza and a daughter are at San Antonio and are soon to return to Mexico.

**AMERICANS FALL IN
SANTO DOMINGO**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Colonel Pendleton of the marine corps in Santo Domingo reporting that Capt. William L. and Sergt. Frank L. Atwood of the marine corps fell while attempting to arrest General Batisti. Lieut. John Marston was not wounded. General Batisti was killed.

A revolt occurred in the Dominican army several weeks ago, but United States marines and bluejackets soon had control of the situation. They were reinforced by United States troops from Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

NAVY GAINING IN RECRUITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Navy officials report a net gain of approximately 1000 men a month in recruits.

VOTES OF ALIEN SYMPATHIZERS NOT DESIRED

Charles E. Hughes Makes Position Clear on Political Support of Interests That Subordinate Those of the United States

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes told three large audiences here last night that he did not want the support of any one who had any interest superior to that of the United States, who would not instantly champion the right and interest of America against any country whatever, who wanted immunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations.

Mr. Hughes' declaration was made at the first of three meetings in Queens borough, Harlem and the Bronx.

"It is hardly necessary to say that if I am elected," Mr. Hughes declared, "we shall have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests. I have no secret understandings, no unstated purpose. If anyone supposes that in case of my election the right and interests of American citizens will be subordinated to any ulterior purpose or to the interest or the policies of any foreign power whatever, he is doomed to disappointment."

"I am an American, free and clear of all foreign entanglement. We propose to have an administration, an American administration, while dealing with all nations on a basis of the most absolute fairness, will maintain unshakably American rights on land and sea."

"We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for foreign intrigue. We shall not permit threats from any quarter or any foreign influence to swerve us from our action. I believe that the great mass of American people are sincerely patriotic."

"I said long ago in my speech of acceptance that, whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have a common country, and we could not tolerate a divided allegiance. I desire the support of every true American who stands for my ideals, whatever his race, and I do not want the support of anyone who has any interest superior to that of the United States. The United States must be supreme."

"And as to any who would have an allegiance that is not single and complete, as to any who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of America against any country whatever, as to any who would seek immunity for foreign aggression, or would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations, let them not vote for me."

The nominee repeated this declaration at both the subsequent meetings. He had prepared it in advance and in its delivery at the three meetings there were but minor changes of its phrasing.

CONFERENCES MARK TRIAL OF HAVERHILL CASE

Proposition That City Officials Plead Nolo Contendere Said to Meet Approval of but Two of Five Defendants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Private conferences on the advisability of entering a plea of "nolo contendere" in the trial of Mayor Albert L. Bartlett and four aldermen, indicted for alleged neglect to suppress the so-called Haverhill riot on April 3, occupied the attention of the allied counsel for the defendants, District Attorney Cox and Judge Quinn in the superior criminal court of Essex county this forenoon. It was reported that three of the five defendants were not disposed to agree to such an entry. If such action were taken the trial would summarily end, the question of fining the defendants, or not, being left to the judgment of the court.

The trial was scheduled to resume at 10 a. m. today. Shortly before that hour Judge Quinn arrived from Salem and had Sheriff Samuel A. Johnson enter the court room and notify the allied counsel and the prosecuting attorney to repair to the judge's lobby for conference. Later the allied counsel conferred among themselves, finally calling the five defendants into the conference. During this time the judge stayed in his lobby, and District Attorney Cox conferred with William H. McSweeney and A. Frank Hathaway, assistant district attorneys.

The court came in at 12:10 p. m. and although the audience which filled the room had waited for more than two hours in ignorance of the purpose of the conferences no statement was made.

George Childs of Haverhill was put on the stand as the first witness of the day. He testified to seeing an effigy being burned at the entrance to Court street, suspended from a telegraph pole. Attached to the effigy, witness said, was a sign with the words "Down With Free Speech." He was cross-examined by Essex S. Abbott of the allied counsel.

James E. Chase, a retired business man of Haverhill, told of conversing with Alderman Hoyt Sunday afternoon and saying that it seemed as though it were the duty of the aldermen to stop the noise in the City Hall auditorium, where Thomas E. Leyden, who was prevented by the mob from speaking Monday night, gave a lecture Sunday.

Witness stated that the alderman said he never expected anything of the nature of a disturbance to develop Sunday afternoon. The witness said he replied that Mr. Hoyt should have, after the way the mayor had acted in giving Mr. Leyden permission to speak in the city hall when the board of aldermen had turned down his request. The court at this point remarked that the witness' direct testimony concerning the mayor would not have any effect on the case.

Mr. Chase under cross-examination, told of seeing Alderman Cook near city hall while the disturbance was in progress and said the alderman, when greeted by the witness, said he was going home.

John C. Gilman, harbor master and

(Continued on page five, column two)

WHEAT MARKET CLIMBS TOWARD TWO-DOLLAR MARK

Chicago Scene of Turmoil as Price Exceeds Top Mark of Famous Leiter "Corner"

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wheat climbed toward the predicted two dollar mark today. December wheat jumped 7 1/2 cents to 1.86, passing by a cent the high mark set during the famous Leiter corner in 1898. It then fell back to 1.80 1/2. May wheat reached 1.85, but also declined.

Fortunes were being made while broken bids for grain in a turmoil of activity such as has been seen only in some of the historic corners. One dealer holds a million bushels, bought at 1.06. Grain men report that Armour and Co. and James Patten were very heavy holders.

Wheat continued its upward march when the market opened. December wheat opened up 1/2 cent at 1.80; May up 1/4 at 1.80. At the end of the first half hour December was selling at 1.83 1/2, up 4 1/2 cents; May 1.83 1/4, up 4 1/2; July 1.48, up 4.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A drought that threatens severe damage to the Argentine wheat crop has boosted wheat prices out of sight and has removed all prospect that the United States may obtain relief from rising flour prices from Argentine shipments.

Wheat sold at 15 pesos per hundred kilos Tuesday, a new record in Buenos Aires markets.

Little wheat was shipped to the United States from Argentina. The Argentine surplus was sold largely in European countries.

FRENCH REGAIN LOST GROUND IN REGION OF VERDUN

Troops Penetrate the German Lines to Depth of Two Miles in Some Places

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England, Wednesday.—The French forces have made a surprisingly unexpected attack on a 4 1/2-mile front at Verdun and have penetrated to a depth of two miles in some places.

By the capture of Douaumont village, Ft. Thiaumont farm and Haudromont quarries, the French have regained practically the whole ground on the Meuse right bank, lost since Feb. 26, in a single day's attack, besides taking over 3000 prisoners.

CALIFORNIA CHECKS RISING FOOD PRICES

State Commission in Some Cases Fixes Maximum Rate at Which Products May Be Sold—Free Markets Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Two agencies have been put into operation in this state that have tended to check the rapidly rising price of food products. These have been, first, the activity of the state market commission in organizing producers' associations and, in some cases, fixing the maximum prices at which products might be sold; and, second, the establishing of free markets. The state weights and measures act, the net container law, and the state standardization act, the latter affecting chiefly fresh fruits and berries, have also operated directly and indirectly to reduce the price of food products as well as to enable the purchaser, both consumer and middleman, to have a more adequate idea of the quality and quantity of the goods purchased.

The state market commission's method of operation is perhaps best illustrated in the manner in which it has materially reduced the price of fish. Although the full operation of the machinery perfected by the market commission in this industry has been interrupted, and prices have again risen, its success while in full force well illustrates the power of the state to regulate the price of food products, and complete relief from the present limitations will be sought from the next Legislature.

The state market director, acting in his official capacity as head of the state market commission, organized the Northern California Fish Exchange, in which the fishermen and wholesale and retail fish dealers are members. The exchange is managed by a fish committee which meets daily to fix the maximum price of fish, this committee being composed as follows: One wholesale dealer, one retail dealer, one fisherman, one state fish and game commissioner, and one member of the state market commission. It was found under this arrangement that it would be possible to reduce the price of fish from 25 to 33 per cent, and during the brief time that the plan was in full operation prices were greatly reduced. Fish was sold as low as 5 and 6 cents a pound, and from that up to 15 cents, as compared with higher priced fish that retailed at 20 to 25 cents a pound.

"This was the first time in history,"

(Continued on page four, column five)

BOYLSTON PLACE EXTENSION HEARING

The board of street commissioners held a public hearing today on the plan to lay out, widen and construct Boylston place from Boylston street to Eliot street with the name of Higginson avenue or some other distinctive designation. Richard W. Hale objected to the plan of William J. McDonald, who offered to give the city without charge portions of some eight pieces of property to make widening and lengthening of the street possible, claiming it would destroy the Tavern Club building and be an added expense to the city. Mr. Hale proposed that the city spend the money on some of the other narrow streets that need widening, instancing Province street near city hall. The only plan under which Mr. Hale would agree to widening of the street would be to have the whole street widened instead of the single section by the Tavern Club.

Joseph Walker, former speaker in the House of Representatives and owner of the Walker building, at the corner of Boylston place and Boylston street, claimed the extension of Boylston place to Eliot street would improve business.

RUSSO-RUMANIANS LOSE TCHERNAVODA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
LONDON, England, Wednesday.—A Petrograd official statement by wireless says our troops and the Rumanians were compelled to abandon the positions at Tchernavoda and Tasavla Lake.

WORLD LEAGUE FOR PEACE IS GAINING FAVOR

Present Conflict Likely to Be Last War—Recommendation of Lord Grey Approved in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In administration circles a deep impression has been made by the address of Lord Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Association in London, on the course of his remarks he is quoted as saying:

"I believe the best mark neutrals can do for the moment is to try to prevent a war like the one happening again. If the nations had been united in such an agreement, and prompt in its execution, in 1914 that the dispute must be referred to a conference or the League of Nations, the Belgian treaty must have been observed, there would have been no war."

The advocacy by the foreign secretary of a league of nations after the war to be formed and fostered by the neutral nations, or those now at peace—a league that would take in the nations now at war—is thought to be aimed directly at the United States as the leading neutral nation. It is plain to officials here that the address and argument for a league of nations of the world for peace contained no hint of a cessation of hostilities in the immediate future. The address is taken here to mean that the war will be prosecuted till the Allies gain a final victory.

In the effort by this bureau to learn from responsible officials in Washington to what degree the words of Lord Grey may bear fruit, it has been learned that it is the purpose of the government, at the proper time, to undertake a movement that will result in a league such as the British foreign secretary recommends. It is considered that this purpose, talked of guardedly and in private by officials in a position to know what is going on, represents the thought and hope of civilization that the present war is the last, and that out of it will come a league that will make future wars impossible.

It is pointed out that discussion of this subject, so far as it concerns the possible leadership of this government in the movement after the war, is the only legitimate way in which the United States may concern itself in the matter of peace. It is far removed from the plan of the zealous individuals and propagandists who would connive to cause the President to take precipitate action in the matter of mediation.

On the subject of the war and the rights of nations, officials have noted a remarkable agreement between the thought of Lord Grey and President Wilson. The British foreign secretary said:

"I take it on the word of the prime minister that we shall fight until we have established the supremacy and right of free development under equal conditions, each in accordance with its genius, of all states, great and small, as a family of civilized mankind."

In an address late in May, last, before the League to Enforce Peace, President Wilson said he believed that every people had the right to choose the sovereignty under which it should live, like other nations, and that while this nation has no doubt, once and again, offered against that right when for a little while controlled by selfish passion, it had become more and more our rule of life and action.

"Secondly," he said, "the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great powerful nations expect and insist upon. And, third, the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of such a nature as has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of the peoples and nations."

Some significance is attached to the general agreement of the President and Lord Grey on the fundamentals, as indicating an easy path toward the accomplishment of a league of nations when the time shall come.

The question was asked why, if such an enterprise is commendable, steps may not be taken immediately looking to the formation of such a league when the war ends. This brought the explanation from the official, to whom it was directed, that any act of the government at this time along this line, no matter how far removed from domestic political intent or hope of partisan advantage, would be disastrous and be misinterpreted, not only in this country but in others as well.

**POLITICAL AFFAIRS
IN DUAL MONARCHY**

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.
VIENNA, Austria, Wednesday.—Representatives of the various parties in the Austrian upper house met on Monday and urged the convocation of delegations and the Reichsrath, the latter under certain conditions. The president promised to submit the utterances to the government.

NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

PROHIBITION FOR PERIOD OF WAR URGED IN GLASGOW

Restrictions of Liquor Control Board Inadequate—Strike Argument Dealt With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—GLASGOW, Scotland—A largely attended meeting in favor of prohibition during the war, which was addressed by the Rev. Principal Denney and Mr. J. W. Pratt, M. P., was held lately in Glasgow.

Mr. J. W. Pratt, M. P., proposed a resolution which in view of the moral deterioration caused by the drink traffic, the hindrance to national efficiency, the failure of the regulations of the Liquor Control board, the national waste, and the necessity for removing temptation to indulgence by our soldiers and sailors, and in the interests of their wives and children, demanded that the government should prohibit immediately the sale of intoxicating liquor during the war. Mr. Robert Stewart seconded the resolution. A member of the audience proposed that a rider be added to the effect that the only remedy for the evils of the liquor trade was the application of the gospel of Christ to the national life. The chairman, calling for a show of hands, declared 166 motions carried almost unanimously.

Principal Denney proposed that copies of the resolution be sent to the prime minister, the secretary for Scotland, the lord advocate, and the members of Parliament for Glasgow, Govan and Renfrewshire. The government had unheroically and infelicitously transferred their responsibilities to the Liquor Control board, but the way the board was acting, and refusing to act, made it practically necessary that they, if they could, should appeal over their heads to the government and Parliament, with whom responsibility ultimately lay. Describing the board of control as a body of uneducated men without any knowledge of their country to speak of, Principal Denney said these people in a crisis of the nation's life, and in a matter of vital concern to the national interests, felt themselves able to act entirely at their own discretion, to exercise powers that the supreme authority of the country, the government and the Legislature, were afraid to exercise and to do or not to do, to regard or disregard at their own arbitrary discretion any representations that were made to them by the people concerned.

The Liquor Control board was a very curious phenomenon to exist in a self-governing country, and the more closely their proceedings were watched the stronger that conviction became. No one could read the reports of the board's proceedings, or still more be present to observe them, without feeling that Lord D'Abernon, the chairman, came to Glasgow determined to do nothing which pointed in the direction of prohibition except under compulsion. Prohibition had been asked by the churches in Scotland, by great representative public bodies, by great employers of labor in the west of Scotland, by the Chief Constables' Club, all of whom said the one thing that was necessary to meet the situation was the immediate prohibition of distilled liquors, and this gentleman came down and in the most complacent fashion told them right out that that was the one thing which he would not contemplate as long as he could contemplate anything else.

The reasons why the Liquor Control board, which had extraordinary powers, would not grant what they were all asking, were, first, the board's belief that the policy of restriction which they had adopted was working fairly well; that something less extreme than prohibition would serve the purpose. The board themselves admitted, however, that the restriction had not diminished drunkenness, where whiskey was the drink, to an extent which satisfied even the board. The restrictions, moreover, had not diminished drinking among women. He was not going to make vague assertions, but all the evidence he knew went to show that drinking among women was on the increase. Then whatever good effects the board's restrictions had had they had not had any substantial effect in lessening the amount of money spent or wasted on liquor. The amount of money being spent on liquor was rising continuously, and nothing would make any difference to that except to make a restriction which was in that way impossible. In face of all these facts Lord D'Abernon said in one of his speeches that the licensed victuallers had the matter very much in their own hands. The licensed victuallers, Principal Denney declared emphatically, ought not to have the matter in their hands. The interest of the trade was not the supreme thing, the interest of the nation was supreme, and when Lord D'Abernon said to these people that if they would only observe the restrictions faithfully further measures would not be required, they were bound to say to him that that was not their opinion. They did not want a dry week-end; they wanted a sober week. The only restriction of the slightest consequence would be the prohibition of "off" sales. The amount of drinking done outside public houses was one of the most dreadful features of the situation with which they had to deal.

The other reason why the board had not done anything was the fear of strikes. He believed the fear of strikes was just a "booby" raised by "the trade." It meant that men would not work unless they got whiskey, and would deliberately sacrifice their own sons and brothers in the trenches, and leave them to be helplessly slaughtered, unless they got whiskey to drink.

Although there were such men and they had been produced by drink, there were not many of them and if the government had the sense to see and to say that the one thing needful to shorten this war was this act of self-denial, there was not the slightest doubt that the whole nation would heartily respond. The cream of the nation of all classes, was either in the ranks of the army or in the night and day in the service of the country at home, and to say that they would not grant the prohibition of distilled liquors during the war because they were afraid of the people who would strike was just to say that they were quite prepared to sacrifice the cream of the nation because they had been cowed by the scum. He did not believe that a great and free nation was going to be ruled for long by any terrorizing or intimidation like that.

CRIME DECLINES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—The prison commissioners' report published lately for the year ending March last shows that the number of prisoners received under sentence was only 64,160, compared with 114,283 in 1914, a decrease of 50,123. Since the year 1904, which saw the largest number of sentenced criminals—197,941—the total per 100,000 of the population of England and Wales has fallen from 586 to 159. Three main causes seem, the report says, to have contributed to the great decrease in the prison population: (1) The enlistment of many habitual petty offenders; (2) the restrictive orders issued by the liquor control board and those made by the justices and military authorities; and (3) the great demand for labor, rendering employment easy and well paid and resulting in ability to pay fines. The number of prisoners received of military age fell from 61,739 in 1914 to 19,169 during the year under review.

The effect of the liquor control board's orders in the metropolis and English and Welsh boroughs is shown in the following convictions for drunkenness: Weekly average of convictions in 1914, 2084; for four weeks following orders in 1915, 1071; for four weeks ended March 26, 1916, 940. In ascertaining the effect of the war upon women convicted for drunkenness, the lady inspector of prisons inquired respecting women sent to Holloway for drunkenness, and average convictions per individual rose from 2.6 for 1913 to slightly over 5 in 1915. On the other hand, the commissioners comment on the decline in the number of habitual drunkards committed to reformatory reformatories—95 in 1913 and only nine in 1915. Though the figures are inconclusive as furnishing proof of any increase or otherwise in drinking amongst women at the present time, they show, if the same proportion holds as at Holloway, not only a considerable decrease in the total reception into prison, but a decrease of over 60 per cent in the individuals responsible for the convictions.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—The annual general meeting of the Municipal Tramways Association held at the Surveyors' Institute recently dealt with the recommendation of the sub-committee of the advisory committee of the board of trade that after the war all government departments are instructed and statutory bodies intrusted with the control of moneys raised by taxes or rates should be under legal obligation to purchase, so far as possible, only goods produced within the empire. The executive council of the association expressed agreement with the resolution submitted by the council of the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association, viewing the recommendation with "deep concern." The President, Mr. P. Fisher, Dundee, in reply to a question, said the economic struggle would be severe, and they were anxious that every one should do his best to help to keep up the British end of the plank. Councillor Hale retorted that by approving of the executive council's action they were opposing the holding up of the British end of the plank. If, after the war, they were not going to do what they could to prevent Germany and her allies raising their heads again generations to come would have to face a war as terrible as the present one. The fact that there was no mention of Germany in the recommendation was pointed out and the secretary, Mr. C. J. Spencer, asked why local authorities and similar bodies should have to buy in a restricted market if other people could buy where they liked. The executive council viewed with very grave concern any attempt to restrict the business activities of municipal tramways. An amendment to delete the paragraph from the report was lost by a large majority, and the council's report was adopted.

AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The subject of the industrial development of South Africa is receiving far more consideration at the present time than heretofore, the dependency of the country for its existence on imports from overseas having been forced on the notice of the public by the war and the consequent shortage of freight and supplies. Recently steps have been taken by various bodies leading to the formation of a representative central committee for industrial research. The advice of such a committee will undoubtedly prove of great value to the government and the public, and will assist very materially in devising a practical method for dealing with the vital question of industrial development.

AIRSHIPS BROUGHT DOWN IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—Testimony to the improvements in the defenses of London and district was again forthcoming as a result of another Zeppelin raid on the British coast counties. As already reported in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, two airships were brought down somewhere in Essex, one falling in flames, the other coming down so gently as to enable its crew to make a safe landing and give themselves up. The raiders to the number of about 12 arrived over the east and southeast coasts before midnight on Saturday, Sept. 23, all the coast counties from Lincolnshire southward being the objectives. Three of the visitors made for London, and of these "presumably, two failed to return.

The dramatic note which was such a feature of the destruction of the airship at Cuffley three weeks ago, was almost absent on this occasion, though from certain parts of London there was sufficient to be seen of the airship which fell in flames in the south of Essex to cause an outburst of cheering from the darkened streets when the huge craft was seen to fall. The event did not take place near enough to London to give so many people the opportunity to witness it.

Accounts agree however that a remarkably short space of time elapsed between the moment when the shells began to burst around the unwelcome visitor and the moment when its color changed from silver to golden and it began its descent to earth. For a considerable time after the fire broke out on board the vessel, it kept on an even keel, but as it neared the earth it took a sudden dive and plied itself in a heap across a plantation and a couple of fields. The remains of the second airship to fall on English soil present a very different appearance from that of the first. Instead of the pile of wire and burnt wood there is a huge frame work—telescoped, of course—made of aluminum, such as is associated with the Zeppelin type. Beyond this fact it is not possible to give any information concerning the craft as at a very early hour measures were taken by the military to guard the wreckage from molestation or even inspection.

There is no indication of the means by which this airship was brought down among the intended victims, nor can anything further be said on that subject, with reference to the other vessel which was brought down. Both were of the latest type and of a large size. The second was apparently so much damaged by the guns or the aeroplanes of the defenses, that it is thought she would have descended in the North Sea had the commander not chosen to make his descent upon firm ground in a sparsely populated district not far from the coast of Essex. His descent appears to have been largely unexpected by the resident population, only a few of whom, owing to the fact that it was 1 o'clock in the morning, saw the airship gradually sink down not more than 20 yards from a couple of country cottages.

The descent was followed by explosions aboard the vessel, presumably caused by the crew themselves before they finally abandoned their craft. Knocking at the door of one of the cottages almost at the front door of which they had come down, the aviators received no reply, so they trudged on till they met a special constable who had been roused by the sound of the explosions. Only one or two of the crew were able to speak English and the commander asked the "special" to direct him to a certain village. The special accompanied the crew until they fell in with another small party, much to his relief, and they all made for the nearest post-office. Here a sergeant of the local constabulary said "No you don't," to the Zeppelin commander's request to be allowed to use the telephone, and took the party into custody pending the arrival of a military escort. Before dawn the 22 men which composed the crew were already within the precincts of a detention camp and before daylight their craft had been inspected by hundreds of sightseers who had come down in cars or on bicycles to see the well-preserved framework of the Zeppelin.

RUSO-BELGIAN TRADE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PETROGRAD, Russia—The Russo-Belgian Chamber of Commerce at Petrograd has recently been reorganized through the efforts of a group of Belgians forming the Commission Commerciale du Cercle Belge Roi Albert, with the approval and encouragement of M. Charlier, the Belgian consul at Petrograd. The chamber of commerce has been inactive for some years, but those Russians who had previously belonged to it welcomed the idea of its reorganization when approached on the subject. The minister for Belgium and the Belgian consul at Petrograd and Moscow were present at the general meeting of the chamber. The committee, which is formed of experienced business men, is desirous of establishing durable work by profiting by the lessons to be drawn from the events of the times. In view of the many raw materials that will be required by Belgium at the conclusion of peace, the chamber has formed a commission to deal with the chief products that can be exported from Russia to Belgium. The chamber will publish a periodical report, the first number of which is to appear at once. It also organized a reference department at its offices, and has formed a section devoted to the study of the development of chemical industries in Russia, and a legal section under the presidency of M. Rymovitch, former member of the Conseil de l'ordre.

DEFENSE COUNCIL FOR AUSTRALIA IS GOVERNMENT PLAN

Scheme for General Staff to Organize Commonwealth Has Been Approved by Cabinet

By The Christian Science Monitor—AUSTRALIAN correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia—A momentous announcement has been made by the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Australian minister of defense, in which he foreshadowed the formation of a great Australian general staff in order to organize the whole of the Commonwealth so that the government defense in the future might be put on a basis commensurate with modern requirements in all its ramifications. The announcement was made at Bendigo, one of Australia's well-known towns, in the presence of the mayor, the minister of railways, Brigadier-General Williams, State Commandant Colonel Humphries, and a large number of officials and others.

The minister of defense touched upon the excellent work done by the Australian soldiers in Flanders, and he mentioned conscription, and reminded those present of Australia's efforts in the great war—which efforts were being increased. He mentioned that Australian aviators were flying in four continents, Asia, Africa, Europe and Australia, and he reviewed the situation generally.

Australia must commence now, Senator Pearce continued, to settle upon some system for being prepared. Germany had caused a revolution in military affairs by adopting a thinking center—the great general staff. What Australia had to do was to have a general staff for the nation. The government proposed that there should be a council of defense in future, with the prime minister as president, and the ministers of defense and the navy, and naval and military representatives as members. They proposed, too, that there should be a permanent secretariat, with the defined duties of watching industrial and commercial development, watching the railway communications and collecting data, finding out, for instance, what were the industries in the country, what was their machine and man power, what they were doing or could do in war. He believed manufacturers would be prepared to adapt their manufacturing to make them useful for war purposes. Then the munitions committee had shown that there was a waste of useful material—of molasses, for instance, from which acetone for cordite could be produced. Now they were going to make acetone and cordite in Victoria. Material for high explosives was running to waste. This raw material could be made available, and the question was under investigation. The general staff, or defense council in Australia would be good for the nation in war or in peace. The government was going to establish an arsenal. Why should it not be made, through the council of defense, a clearing house for all trades, so that every mechanic could go there and see shells, guns, and rifles being made, and so be familiarized with the processes if war came? War was a matter of whole nations. He hoped, therefore, that what the government proposed to do would meet with the appreciation of the people of Australia and make the nation more prepared.

It was subsequently stated that the details had been planned out, and the general policy and the outline of the scheme as a whole had been approved by the cabinet. The final adoption of the scheme would, of course, have to be considered by the prime minister. Referring to the various committees whose activities will be embraced by the defense council, Senator Pearce said that many of these committees were now at work. For instance, the munitions committee had already conducted important investigations in regard to the question of the manufacture of acetone. The details of this had been worked out by a subcommittee, Mr. N. K. Brodribb, acting manager of the Commonwealth government cordite factory, and Mr. Lewis, chief inspector of explosives for Victoria. Mr. de Bayat had worked out the system to be adopted and the plans were now in course of preparation under his supervision. Works were to be established in Queensland. Other subcommittees had also been at work, including one dealing with the question of high explosives, and one or two that had been dealing with technical subjects. When the council of defense was established, explained Senator Pearce, it was intended that these various subcommittees should be absorbed by the council, instead of being, as at present, under the minister of defense. Although now they were subject to the control of the defense department, it could readily be seen they touched on other matters altogether outside the province of defense administration. In fact, in some cases they affected other departments of the government, and this applied to the directorate of munitions, which often dealt with questions affecting the customs department. It was therefore probable that once the defense council was established, this directorate would pass out of the control of the defense department. Senator Pearce added that when these committees were formed under the permanent secretariat, any department which might be concerned would have representation upon the council.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND TRADE WITH ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—In a notice to the press, Sir C. C. Wakefield, Lord Mayor of London, announces that the council of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund have resolved to found a number of scholarships which will enable young Britons destined for a commercial career to travel, study, and gain business experience in the countries of the allied nations, viz., France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Rumania, Portugal, and Serbia. The original purposes of the fund will remain unchanged. They are these: (1) To equip and endow for all time a home for disabled officers. (2) To establish a permanent fund for the purpose of relieving disabled officers and men in their own homes.

The scholarship scheme, however, the lord mayor explains, will supplement these personal benefits by a national service of the first order. The scholarships will be continued from year to year for all time and will be of the annual value of about £150 each. They will be reserved for the sons of fallen and disabled officers and men of the navy and army and young men from 18 to 25 years who have served with the forces.

After the war, the lord mayor considers there will inevitably be a great increase of British trade with Russia, France, Italy and the other allied nations; and many firms in the large industrial centers will find themselves in need of clerks, travelers, and technical experts familiar with the languages and the business methods of these countries. This need the scholarship scheme will help to meet.

The intention is that those elected to hold scholarships should begin their studies almost immediately (a) in Russian, French, Italian and other languages; (b) in economics; (c) in business and business methods in offices or factories, as circumstances may determine; and that immediately at the close of the war they should be sent for a year to travel in one or other of the allied countries, and to continue their studies in that country with the view of gaining (1) a close familiarity with its language; and (2) an intimate knowledge of its commercial methods, needs and opportunities.

TRANSFERENCE OF BELGIAN BANK FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—HAVRE, France—The Belgian financial department has issued the following official reply to the German statement concerning the transference to Germany of the funds of the National Bank of Belgium:

A German bulletin of Sept. 16 explicitly admits the fact denounced by the Belgian financial department of the transfer, after a long resistance, of the funds of the National Bank and of the Société générale de Belgique to the Reichsbank. The terms of the article further render it presumable that the Germans have decided to replace the expropriated funds by a circulation of notes at a compulsory rate without any real guarantee, a measure which may aggravate the loss for Belgium.

In accordance with its usual tactics, the German government declares that there is no connection between this extortion and the arrest and deportation, also admitted, of M. Carlier, one of the directors of the National Bank. It is sufficient to cite in reply to this denial the fact that M. Carlier was arrested and deported without trial on Aug. 1 last, in the midst of the extortion maneuvers which the Germans characterize as negotiations opened months ago.

Again the same bulletin denies that there is any connection between the compulsory transfer and the fifth German war loan. It is evident, however, that this transfer furnishes the Reichsbank with fresh funds with which to swell its subscription to that loan. The Belgian government has not yet learned in detail the threats and violence which were employed, but it already knows that in order to break the resistance of the banks an ultimatum was delivered to the National Bank and to the Société générale threatening them both with sequestration and with immediate compulsory liquidation. The Belgian financial department's protests of Sept. 14 and 16 were, therefore, well founded.

SLIDING SCALE OF WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—SWANSEA, Wales—Mr. J. Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, speaking recently at a meeting representative of all the South Wales districts at Swansea, said that as regarded the plan put before the railway companies for a sliding scale to follow rises in prices of food, he had a letter from Sir Guy Granet agreeing that the proposal should be considered by the railway companies as early as possible. A resolution was carried with only one dissent, accepting the settlement on condition that the sliding scale, based on a 10 per cent increase of food prices, became operative. The resolution also urged the government to do everything possible to keep down the prices of foodstuffs.

LORD WIMBORNE AND THE IRISH HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BELFAST, Ireland—Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, recently visited Belfast in connection with the annual conference of the Association of Municipal Authorities in Ireland. During the visit the Lord-Lieutenant, delegates to the conference, and leading Belfast citizens were entertained at luncheon in the banquet hall of the City Hall by the lord mayor.

In the course of a speech Lord Wimborne said the prosperity of any country was both material and moral, and the two were very closely interrelated. So far as material prosperity was concerned, he was glad to know that Ireland was in a very prosperous condition. They had only to look to one department of activity, that of agriculture, to see how great had been the prosperity of recent times. Figures were submitted to him the other day which indicated that the value of agricultural produce exported from Ireland in 1915 was valued at £10,000,000 more than approximately the same quantity the year before, and he had no doubt that that high standard was being maintained during the present year. He was not a banker, but he had been led to understand that there was a certain interrelation between urban and rural prosperity, and that the industries of that great city and other industrial areas in Ireland were by no means unfavorably affected by the prosperity which existed in the rural districts. Taking that instance alone, it was clear that the material prosperity they all wished in this country had reached a very high level. But material prosperity of itself was nothing. The moral prosperity of a country was every whit as important, and although very great improvements had been effected as a result of various acts of Parliament and the endeavors of the community as a whole, yet he did feel that as long as there existed a state of affairs as regarded housing in their great urban areas which prevailed at the present moment they could not feel comfortable. That moral side of the problem had not received all the attention it deserved.

The slum property which existed in every great city all over the world existed to a formidable extent in some of the older towns in this country, and he was surprised to learn that even in the city of Belfast, up-to-date and efficient as they all knew it to be, the problem of housing was a pressing one, not from the same causes which applied to other centers, but on account of the increasing prosperity and growing population which made it difficult to supply quickly houses to accommodate their citizens. He did not think there was a more important question before the conference than the question of the proper housing of the industrial and artisan class. He thought he might say the moral and material prosperity to which he had alluded was of world-wide application. They were now witnessing and experiencing the most stupendous consumption of wealth which probably had ever occurred in the history of the world, but they were fighting for nothing less than right against might, and he believed that the successful vindication of right would confer a moral asset upon the country which would more than counterbalance that consumption of wealth which they saw going on around them. In its practical, no less than in its spiritual sense, who would say that the country as a whole was not more prosperous today than it was in the spring of 1914? He thought it would be most transparent affectation to ignore the fact that the political institutions of the community had a most important bearing upon its prosperity.

He did not wish to burke any consideration which had so important a meaning, but he maintained that the present occasion was not opportune for passing in review those political issues which were present to their thoughts. The time might come when in the position he occupied he might venture to make some observations as to what seemed to him, so far as he knew, to be the proper course which the political parties should adopt with regard to the problems which confronted them. He did not think it would be wise or desirable to occupy their attention or rather to distract their attention from the more obvious and apparent things they were considering that day, but he would only say this, that by common assent the destiny of Ireland was in her own hand, though possibly that might not always have been the case. He could see nothing but a great advantage from the fact that that day Irishmen from all parts of Ireland were able to meet and discuss interests which affected them all and to get to know each other and to understand each other on non-controversial subjects. That, at any rate, always must be an asset and an advantage, and he thought upon that occasion it would be better to leave it at that. He could only say in conclusion that he would not have come back to Ireland if he had not a real affection for it.

FRENCH REBUILDING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England—According to L'Indépendance Belge the municipal councils of Ypres and Dixmude have been following the examples of those of Verdun and Arras, and meeting at Paris to discuss the question of the reconstruction of their towns, and the adoption of plans for their rebuilding. The paper remarks that the administrative are to be congratulated on the initiative that they have shown, since the interests of the population require

that these questions should be studied now in such a way that they may be practically solved when the invaded territories are set free.



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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

REFORMS URGED IN EDUCATION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Interview With A. J. Mundella Reveals Need for Reducing the Gap Between Elementary and Secondary Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the great interest that is being taken in the problems of national education at the present time, the National Education Association, which claims to have taken a leading but unassuming part on behalf of popular education in most of the advances that have taken place since 1870, is appealing for support in its aim of keeping education problems to the front when the appropriate moment arrives. The aims and methods of the association were explained at full length to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, by its secretary, Mr. A. J. Mundella, who has spent a considerable portion of his life in the administrative side of education, and is well qualified to speak on the subject. The association of which he is the secretary includes many men whose activities in education and social matters is well known. The president of the association is the Right Hon. Lord Sheffield, while among the vice-presidents are the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, Mr. George Cadbury, Viscount Grey, Sir Edward Holden, Mr. Joseph Rowntree and Sir William Lever.

The objects of the association were summarized by Mr. Mundella with the aid of an incident of English and American history. When the Pilgrim Fathers left this country, he said, and landed in America, they decided that they would have in every town a school suited to the needs of the locality, and maintained and administered by the state out of public funds. That is the keynote of American education today. We have not, however, in this country, yet reached this stage of national education, and to attain this ideal is the aim of the National Education Association. Going into details Mr. Mundella explained that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and for some time after that, the means of education in England were restricted to the opportunities provided by private and voluntary effort, as represented by the day schools attached to denominational organizations. While these in many cases did splendid work they fell short of requirements in course of time and the necessity arose for a regularized system of state schools. Eventually such schools were founded and their establishment is now a matter of history. The provision of such schools, however, was limited by law to the filling of any gaps in the voluntary system. They were, as the common phrase went, to supplement and not to supplant the denominational system. The provision of a public or state school was compulsory where no other school existed, and at the same time it was forbidden where there was a privately managed school available. The result is that children are denied the full advantages of education owing to the presence of a long-established vested interest. Up to a few years ago less than 50 per cent of the total number of children attending schools in England and Wales were in attendance at schools which were provided by the public administration.

The program of the association is simple—it is to obtain the full and free development of the intellectual capacity of all, under the guidance and maintenance of public authorities controlled by public opinion.

In reply to a question as to what he considered were the defects of a system which included private and public educational enterprise side by side, Mr. Mundella explained that up and down the country, especially outside the towns, were scattered small schools, each with a number of scholars possibly too large for the building accommodation, but generally too few to allow of proper organization of the staff. This had its effect on the curriculum and on the quality of the instruction received. Even with the increased grants made possible in 1902, to schools which were managed on behalf of some non-public body, very little improvement in these conditions had been effected; and at the same time the limited powers given which would enable authorities to build a new and improved school were often unusable unless under some arrangement with the voluntary body already in possession of the field. Such a state of affairs, Mr. Mundella said, was quite common in the country districts and was very detrimental to the interests of the nation.

In what other directions is the activity of the association manifested in its desire to provide full educational opportunities for all? asked The Christian Science Monitor representative. Well, answered Mr. Mundella, during the war we have vigorously opposed the withdrawal of children from school; that has been effected on the plea that the agricultural needs of the nation as well as the demands of industries necessitated such a measure through the shortage of labor, and with a view to after-war problems. The association arranged a deputation to the president of the board of education drawing attention to the large number of juveniles of school age who are entering occupa-

tions in which there are neither skilled training, facilities for education, nor prospects of future employment. We urged that a small departmental committee should obtain evidence, propose remedies, and advise local education authorities and others as to the steps they should take at the end of the war, or when the demand for child labor is relaxed. Such a committee has been appointed and is now at work. We feel that the great gap between elementary and higher forms of education is quite big enough without increasing it by allowing the children between the ages of 12 and 14 to be exploited in the belief that they are really benefiting themselves. It is our desire to see a system established that would consider the education of a scholar between 12 and 16 as a whole, and to abolish that educational gap at the age of 14 which is really associated with the artificial barriers of class. On the question of secondary schools Mr. Mundella remarked that there was need for some alteration that would make the secondary school's instruction the definite sequel or continuation of the elementary school. Not only did a gap exist between the two in the matter of the curriculum, but also socially. He contended that scholarships were as a rule merely a bridge by which the chasm between the elementary and the secondary school could be crossed by the few, leaving the majority on the wrong side of the bridge. Birmingham he instanced as a brilliant exception to this general rule, and other northern towns he commended for their extension of the scholarship system on a generous scale. We would have, he continued, the standard of the elementary school raised so that the width of the chasm may be reduced; and with this aim the association promoted the clause of the education act of 1907 by which scholarships to enable scholars to stay at an elementary school until the age of 15 or 16 were made possible. Continuation schools Mr. Mundella regarded as insufficient, through their utilitarian character, to fill the real educational void in a pupil's life after leaving the elementary school.

Asked how the association proposed to carry out the aims he had sketched, Mr. Mundella said that body was, of course, purely an organizing one. We do not undertake educational work ourselves, but we devote our efforts to obtaining the system which will provide the best national education, and attempting to remedy any state of things which militate against the welfare of the individual child and, therefore, against the interests of the state. To this end we "educate our masters." We operate by publishing literature, by holding meetings and by delivering lectures. An important part of the work too, consists in the collection and diffusion of information regarding education, to municipal bodies, or to any one interested in the subject. The administration of education is watched, measures are promoted in Parliament to further the educational aims already outlined. At this point Mr. Mundella digressed for the purpose of showing how the effect of public opinion upon the local administration of education had been reduced by the changes that occurred in 1902. Before that date, he said, local education was administered by school boards who were elected directly on educational issues and stood or fell by their public services in that direction. The act of 1902 handed over the work to committees appointed by local councils. When an election occurred public discussion centered on other subjects more interesting to the general public than education, so that no public opinion was formed on the subject. Electors could not know either whether the candidates before them would if elected be members of the education committee or not. The members of the education committee who were also members of the council had other work which they often considered more pressing, and which was certainly less technical. The results of this might be easily imagined, concluded Mr. Mundella.

Returning to the work of the association, Mr. Mundella said that their ideal in education was based on the system of the United States and that Scotland, as opposed to that in vogue in the German empire, they did not desire the cast-iron Prussian educational system which was administered from above in accordance with and for the purpose of a "russian conception of the state. On the contrary they desired a system maintained and administered throughout by the state, but receiving its impetus, strength, and inspiration from the expressed will of the people.

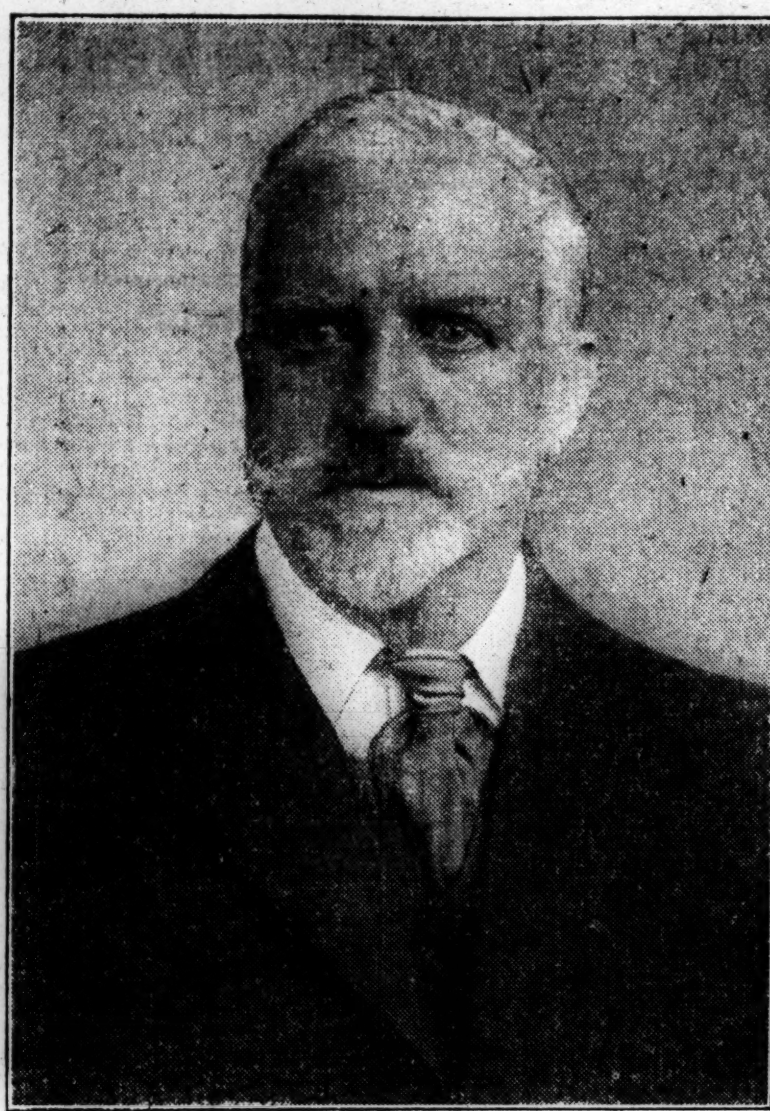
WAR PENSIONS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—With a view to improving the administration of war pensions a conference was recently held at the Waldorf Hotel of representatives of the Metropolitan boroughs, the provincial boroughs, and the urban districts whose applications for the establishment of local committees under the Naval and Military War Pensions Act (1915) have been refused.

The meeting passed the following resolutions: That this conference do humbly represent to His Majesty's government the desirability of at once formulating a scheme for coordination of naval and military war pensions embracing the appointment of a responsible minister of the crown to control the administration of such pensions.

That with a view to realizing the objects of the legislature in passing the naval and military war pensions act 1915 any borough or urban district council having a population exceeding 20,000 be granted a local committee if the local authority so desires.

A committee was appointed to bring the resolutions before the prime minister.



Mr. A. J. Mundella

APPEAL TO CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The annual conference of the Church of England Men's Society which was held recently under the presidency of the Archbishop of York, considered among other things the possible results of the National Mission and preparation for the close of the war. Col. H. Storr, lay secretary of the society, on leave from the trenches, called upon the members to prepare definitely and practically for the opportunity and duty which would face them in the demobilization of army and navy. Bishop Taylor Smith said the war had revealed more than anything the spiritual poverty of the church; and among the roots of that were indolence, indifference, intemperance, impurity, and last but not least, Sabbath desecration.

The Dean of Manchester, Bishop Welldon, said the ordinary working man did not think much of the clergy. They thought that the clergy were not intellectually competent to deal with their difficulties. There certainly had been in the last 50 years a marked intellectual decline in the clergy of the Church of England, and when that intellectual decline was associated with spiritual or ecclesiastical assumption it was not very pleasing to his friends of the working classes. One of the questions he was being asked by the working man was, Is it compatible with an intelligent and loving God that the world should now be in such a condition; and how is it that 19 centuries of Christianity did not prevent the most horrible of all wars in human history? The church needed more intellectual power to meet such questions. It was to the Episcopate, without division, that they looked for the future. The vote of the bishops in the House of Lords in the past had brought no credit to the church, and the clergy themselves could hardly claim to have taken pains to place themselves in deep sympathy with the masses of the people. The word "humbly" was frequently spoken among the working classes when they heard bishops, archbishops, and even deans enforcing lessons of sacrifice, and he thought that the clergy might set aside a certain part of their incomes to show they were in earnest.

NEEDS OF BRITISH ARMY

LONDON, England—At Beeston tribunal recently the important announcement was made that at a private meeting of military representatives a war office delegate had intimated that only in very exceptional cases should men under 30 be exempted. The million more men required before June next were thought to be thus obtainable without raising the age limit. The tribunal decided, however, to exempt lacemakers for a further three months whereas engaged on government requisitions for 4,800,000 yards of mosquito net, which has to be completed before Christmas. At Northampton tribunal recently a letter was read from the local government board stating that the reserved occupations committee could not make any alteration in the list of certified occupations in the boot and shoe trade. The chairman said the new list, which had then come into operation, would remove some 2500 men from reserved occupations in Northampton. Contracts running when the list was compiled were still uncompleted, and further contracts had since been given by the government to manufacturers. It had been thought that men would have been continued in reserved occupations, but apparently the reserved occupations committee considered it more urgent that the men should be in the army than that they should continue making boots. The tribunal decided a special subcommittee should meet at once to deal with the boot trade cases.

DRINK PROBLEM IN SCOTTISH AREAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Presiding at Glasgow over a conference between the Central Control Board (liquor traffic), and the local authorities, Lord D'Abernon said the board were out to determine if further measures were necessary. Spirits cleared for home consumption in Scotland for the first six months of 1915-16 showed a decrease of 1,000,000 gallons; beer charged with duty for home consumption in Scotland showed a reduction of nearly 200,000 standard barrels since 1913; while during the same period the weekly average of convictions for drunkenness in the Glasgow area decreased from 513 to 299. Glasgow compared with large areas in the south similarly employed showed an amount of drunkenness twice as great per 10,000 of the population. These figures and facts proved that in Scotland the drink problem and control had not been completely solved. Further improvement was clearly within their grasp, provided there was effective administration and sufficient determination and courage to deal with the difficulties inherent in the problem.

The position in Scotland might be summarized: They had unprecedentedly good trade and the highest wages recorded, yet their drunkenness returns were down from 30 to 40 per cent. Various possible alternatives were the maintenance of the present restrictions with firmer administration, modified regulations on the lines of the present restrictions in force, state control, and prohibition—either total prohibition or prohibition of spirits during the war and for six months afterward. The board's special experience showed that licensed victuallers had the matter largely in their own hands. While a large proportion of the trade had been willing to render assistance, however, the cooperation had not been sufficiently general or universal to meet the requirements of the case.

Deputations from the employers of labor and federated trades in the Clyde area met the board during the day, the employers putting forward statistics as to time-keeping, and strongly advocating the prohibition of the sale of spirits during the war. The representatives of the federated trades, on the other hand, put forward as an alternative remedy to existing conditions that of state control.

GERMAN FOOD SPECULATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—The German military authorities again seem disposed to take a hand in dealing with the food problem, as they had begun so generally to do before the establishment of the Imperial war-feeding department some months ago. It is announced that the acting commander of the first Bavarian army corps in Munich has determined to intervene himself with regard to the circumstances of "war speculators." He has ordered that anyone accused of speculating in foodstuffs and found guilty after due examination of the facts is to be deprived immediately of his trading permit and made to close his business, while his entire stock will be confiscated by the communal authorities. He has also announced that the trading permit will in no wise be renewed after a short interval, as has so frequently happened in such cases, and that the name of the offender will be published in every case without respect of persons. It is expected that other Bavarian commanders will follow this example, which has the advantage of rapid action and the immediate disarming of the offender compared with the methods hitherto adopted by the administrative or judicial authorities.

ACTION OF WAR OFFICE AGAINST BRITISH LECTURER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a statement regarding the action taken against him by the war office, Mr. Bertrand Russell, who was prevented from taking up his appointment at Harvard, says: On Friday, Sept. 1, two men from Scotland Yard, acting on behalf of the war office, served a war office order on me, forbidding me to enter any prohibited area without permission in writing from the competent military authority. On Sept. 11, in reply to representations, an official letter was sent to me by order of the army council, containing the following paragraph: I am further to state that the council would be prepared to issue instructions for the withdrawal of the order if you, on your part, would give an undertaking not to continue a propaganda which, if successful, would, in their opinion, militate to some extent against the effective prosecution of the war.

My profession hitherto has been that of a lecturer on mathematical logic. The government have forbidden me to fulfill an engagement to practice this profession at Harvard, and the Council of Trinity College have forbidden me to practice it in Cambridge. In these circumstances it became necessary for me to lecture on some more popular subject, and I prepared a course on the "Philosophical Principles of Politics" to be delivered in various provincial towns. As three of these towns are in prohibited areas, I cannot go to them without permission in writing from the war office. In reply to a request for this permission, I was informed that I must submit the lectures to the war office censorship. I replied that this was impossible, as they were to be spoken, not read; but I sent a syllabus of the course.

In reply I received a letter, dated Sept. 13, acknowledging receipt of the syllabus of lectures, and stating that "in the absence of further details" it was "impossible to advise the army council whether they might properly be given during the war." The letter further stated that "such topics as 'The Sphere of Compulsion in Good Government' and 'The Limits of Allegiance to the State' would, in particular, seem to require very careful handling if they are not to be mistaken for propaganda of the type which it is desired to postpone till after the conclusion of hostilities." It concluded by offering to give permission for the lectures if I would give "an honorable undertaking" not "to use them as a vehicle for propaganda."

My proposed course of lectures on "The World as It Can Be Made," is not intended to deal with the immediate issues raised by the war; there will be nothing about the diplomacy preceding the war, about conscientious objectors, about the kind of peace to be desired, or even about the general ethics of war. On all these topics I have expressed myself often already. My intention is to indicate the kind of hopes and ideals that ought to inspire reconstruction after the war.

But when I am requested by the military authorities to give an "honorable undertaking" as regards my lectures, that I will not "use them as a vehicle for propaganda," I am quite unable to do so for the following reasons: First and foremost because I cannot acknowledge the right of the war office to prevent me from expressing my opinions on political subjects. If I say anything which they think prejudicial to the conduct of the war, they can imprison me under the defense of the realm act, but that is a proceeding to which I am not a party, and for which I have no responsibility. If, however, I enter into a bargain by which I secure certain advantages in return for a promise, I am precluded from further protest against their tyranny. Now it is just as impracticable a duty to me to fight against tyranny at home as it is to others to fight against the Germans abroad. I am not, on any consideration, surrendering one particle of spiritual liberty.

Apart from this argument which is hardly of a kind to appeal to militarists, there are other more practical reasons for not giving such an undertaking as is required. My lectures will be spoken, not read, and will not doubt be followed by questions. It is impossible to be absolutely certain what one will say when one speaks extempore; and it would be obviously absurd, in reply to an awkward question, to say "I am under an honorable undertaking not to answer that question." If the authorities at the war office were capable of philosophical reflection, they would see an interesting refutation of militarist beliefs in the terror with which a handful of pacifists appears to have inspired them. They have on their side the armed forces, the law, the press, and a vast majority of the public. The views which we advocate are held by few, and expressed by still fewer. To meet the material force on their side we have only the power of the spoken or written word, of the appeal from passion to reason, from fear to hope, from hate to love. Nevertheless, they fear us—such is the power of spiritual things even in the present welter of brute force.

ANTI-ALCOHOL ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—M. Painlevé, the minister for education in France, has issued an order to the heads of all educational establishments in France forbidding the giving of alcoholic drinks to school children or the taking of such drinks at their meals.

CANADIANS SHARE IN BRITISH ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The share taken by the Canadian contingents in the British advance of Sept. 15 and 16 is described in the official Canadian communiqué as follows:

The Canadian troops in a series of brilliant attacks forced the Germans back for over a mile beyond their original line. They captured Mouquet Farm, having finally overcome a desperate resistance. They attacked and carried the Sugar Refinery and its lines of connecting trenches, and, on the same day, organized and delivered fresh attacks, which made them masters of the whole village of Courcellette. They have taken over 1200 prisoners, including 32 officers, together with two guns, a large number of machine guns and several heavy trench mortars, in the course of heavy and sustained fighting.

The cooperation between the infantry and the Flying Corps was intimate and most successful. We obtained an accurate and constant supply of aeroplane photographs, and were promptly advised of any change or movement in the enemy's lines. The morning of the 15th dawned bright and clear. Suddenly our massed artillery burst into activity. Shells of every caliber were hurled over the heads of our waiting infantry. Shortly after 6 o'clock the battalions began their attack. Before the artillery barrage advanced stage by stage with a remarkable precision and a great intensity of fire.

In successive waves our infantry moved forward, climbing over the shell-torn ground, leaping the battered trenches. Among them burst the enemy shells. The noise was terrific. Machine gun and rifle fire poured into them. Steadily they mounted the last ridge, saw Martinpuich on their right, and looked over to the brick and white chalk mounds of the Sugar Refinery and the trenches to the right and left which were to be their objective.

No sooner were the first lines of German trenches secured than the assaulting waves pressed onwards. In their midst, moving ponderously but steadily, and with determination, came several of the new armored cars. In vain the Germans rained a stream of bullets against the invulnerable cars. They were powerless to stop the advance. Although our infantry were the first to reach the Sugar Refinery the cars assisted materially in silencing the German machine guns, and in enfilading the enemy trenches. In the deep, strongly protected dugouts of the Sugar Refinery 10 officers, including a battalion commander, were made prisoners. At the same time the trenches on either flank known to us as Candy Trench and Sugar Trench were stormed and captured. In this attack men from Toronto and London and Kingston fought side by side with men from Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver, and with men of the Mounted Rifles from eastern Canada. Aeroplanes hovering overhead established contact with the infantry and reported to headquarters that the whole of our objective had been secured and that patrols were being pushed forward towards Courcellette and the Gun Pit Road to the southeast.

So successful was this attack that the corps commander, Sir Julian Byng, decided to strike another and immediate blow at the enemy. He ordered that the village of Courcellette, together with a line of German trenches between Mouquet farm and the north-western edge of the village should be attacked. The morning in which these orders were carried out reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned.

By 6 o'clock in the evening all preparations were completed and the new attack was launched. The objective was a difficult one, including, as it did, a large and strongly fortified village. On the right a famous French-Canadian battalion, having as its objective the larger part of Courcellette, behaved with the greatest skill and gallantry. They stormed across the tangle of streets and trenches and houses, and finally established themselves in advance of the northern and eastern edges of the village. They showed much individual enterprise in overcoming the resistance of isolated posts and in bombing the German fortified cellars and dugouts. On their left a Halifax battalion cooperated brilliantly in the capture of the rest of the village.

A Canadian Light Infantry regiment, which has already seen long service, together with a Montreal battalion, at the same time captured the line of trenches to the west and established a strong position. Thus, within little more than 12 hours, the Canadians had captured the whole of the German defensive positions on a wide front to a depth of from 1000 to 2000 yards. This was accomplished in the face of a desperate and determined resistance. It is an authentic fact that machine-guns were found chained and padlocked to their guns.

No sooner were the enemy positions captured than the work of consolidating them and strengthening their defenses was undertaken by our engineers. Field companies and pioneer battalions working under heavy artillery fire, accomplished marvels. Strong points were constructed and nearly 2000 yards of communication trenches dug. Further attacks of a more local character for the purpose of improving our positions were successfully made. Sept. 15 will ever be a historic day for Canada. Our men have won a signal victory over the enemy; they look confidently forward to others.

AWARD FOR NORWEGIAN CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The board of trade have awarded a piece of plate to Captain Kristian Jansen, master of

the Norwegian steamship Pollux, of Bergen, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steam trawler Janet Owenstone, of Methil, whom he rescued in the North Sea on July 28, 1916.

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OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

British and French continued attacks in which strong forces were employed. In spite of their use of masses of troops north of the Somme, they suffered a heavy and sanguinary defeat. It is reported from the front that many men have been left on the field, especially west of le Transloy. The conduct of our troops was splendid. Brandenburg Infantry regiment 64, Brunswick reserve Infantry regiment 92, Rhenish Infantry regiment 29 and Bavarian Infantry regiments 1 and 15 won especial distinction.

South of the Somme the French prepared an advance in the Ablancourt-Chaulnes sector, but our annihilating fire made development of the attack impossible.

Rumanian front: The Rumanians are yielding in confusion before our right wing. The pursuing cavalry of the Teutonic allies has reached the district of Tzara Murat (16 miles northwest of Constantza). Medidia and Roshova were captured after violent fighting. The total booty, including that reported on Oct. 21, is 75 officers, 6933 men, one flag, 52 machine guns, 12 cannon and one mine thrower. The losses of the Rumanians and the Russian reinforcements heavily sent in are heavy.

On Archduke Carl's front, south of Krenstadt, the town of Predeal was captured yesterday by German and Austro-Hungarian troops in a violent engagement. Six hundred prisoners were taken. On the south exit of Red Tower pass, during the last few days, Rumanian resistance has been broken.

The fortress of Bucharest has once more been bombed. On the Macedonian front there is nothing new.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUCHAREST, Rumania, Wednesday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

At Vrancea there was a minor action in which we took one machine gun. In the valley of the Buzeu there was artillery fighting. At Table Butzi calm reigns. At Bratocsea and Predelus the artillery fighting has become less violent.

Our opponents launched three attacks at Predeal. Fighting continues along the border at this locality. In the region of Dragoslave our opponents attacked violently. Our troops are maintaining their position.

In the valley of the Alt we attacked and repulsed our opponents on the left bank of the river. In the Jul valley there were violent enemy attacks which made slight progress.

At Tulcheg and Biczac and in the Trus valley the situation is unchanged. In the Ussu valley our adversaries were driven westward. The fighting continues with violence.

At Oltuz we attacked on the whole front. We have captured 10 officers, 302 men and 10 machine guns.

In Dobruja our opponents continue their attacks. Our left wing has been obliged to retire toward Tzara Murat. Constantza has been occupied by our opponents.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Wednesday—An official communique states that during the night enemy artillery was active northeast of Courcellette and along the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

The official statement issued last night says:

South of the Ancre there has been intermittent hostile shelling. In this area yesterday and today we have taken 50 prisoners.

Today there was heavy shelling on both sides south of Arrancieres. Early this morning an enemy party raided our trenches east of Loos, apparently with the purpose of destroying mine shafts. They were immediately ejected.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France, Wednesday—Last night's war office statement reads:

On the Verdun front, after intense artillery preparation an attack on the right bank of the Meuse was launched at 11:40 o'clock in the morning. The enemy line, attacked on a front of seven kilometers, was broken through everywhere to a depth which at the center attained a distance of three kilometers.

The village and fort of Douaumont are in our hands.

On the left, our troops advancing beyond the Thiaumont work and farm, rushed the Haudromont quarries and established themselves along the road from Bras to Douaumont.

On the right of the fort our line runs to north of La Caillette wood along the western outskirts of the village of Vaux and the eastern border of Fumin wood and continues to north of Chenols wood and the Damloup battery.

Prisoners are pouring in. So far, 3500, including about 100 officers, have been captured. The quantity of material captured cannot yet be estimated. Our losses were small.

Yesterday afternoon's official statement says:

On the Verdun front yesterday despite a thick mist our aircraft displayed activity and fought some 20 engagements.

Three German machines were brought down. One fell to the north of Azannes, another dropped near Ornes and a third was seen to fall with a broken wing north of Romagne.

Following an engagement fought by one of our air squadrons with a German group in the vicinity of Verdun, one of our pilots descended within 100 meters of the ground in order to set on fire a shed and to open

with his machine gun on a motor car. Yesterday our bombing aeroplanes dropped three heavy caliber bombs on the railway station at Spincourt and about 20 on German bivouacs at Azannes.

On the Somme front there was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the region of Blaches and Ablancourt. There was no infantry action.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy, Wednesday—The official report issued yesterday says:

Along the whole front yesterday there were artillery actions. These engagements were particularly intense on the Asiago plateau, in the Sugana valley, at the head of the Vanoi Ciamon, in the Felzoni and Bojé valleys, in the Piava sector of the middle Isonzo and on the Carso.

Taking advantage of the fine weather, the aircraft were active. An enemy aeroplane was shot down by our aviators and fell in flames near Biglia, southeast of Gorizia. Austrian hydroaeroplanes dropped bombs over the Tagliamento, without doing any damage. A French aviator belonging to one of our squadrons succeeded in destroying one of the enemy machines.

NEW HAVEN'S STOCKHOLDERS IN SESSION

Howard Elliott Commended and Action of the Road's Management Criticized

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was held here in Harmonie hall today, Howard Elliott, chairman of the board, presiding. The attendance was about half as large as that of the last two years. Among the directors present were President Hadley of Yale University and J. Horace Harding of New York.

Hadley Bogdan of Boston commended Mr. Elliott on the strong stand he took with respect to the Boston & Maine receivership and also before the Massachusetts commission on the application of the New Haven for higher rates.

A. Maxey Hiller of New Haven made a long speech criticizing the management.

Harry Leigh of New Haven declared that the proposed site for the new passenger station was not well selected.

Several other small stockholders expressed the opinion that the new station is not justified by the requirements of the city or the financial position of the company. They thought that the money should be used toward the payment of dividends.

ADJUSTMENT IS MADE IN NEUTRAL TRADE CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department has been notified by the British embassy that an adjustment has been reached in the matter of tobacco shipments to neutral countries, which removes all embarrassments in this country concerning trade in the commodity in question. The statement of the British embassy on the subject, as given out by the state department, follows:

"Shipments of tobacco, made under bona fide contracts entered into before July 15, need not be consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust or covered by guarantees. In the case of shipments to Scandinavia, provided that the consignment shall have been put on rail, under a through bill of lading for land and sea carriage, or shipped under a direct steamship bill of lading before Aug. 31.

"The British authorities regard as most important the provision that the goods must have been shipped on a through bill of lading for land and sea carriage, or under direct bill before Aug. 31, and they must insist upon its fulfillment."

The state department, explaining what has been done by Great Britain, says: "It was at first announced as a concession to the American tobacco interests that tobacco, bought and paid for prior to August 4 and shipped prior to Aug. 31, would be allowed to go forward free of the restrictions referred to above. It was found also that this concession was inadequate to relieve the hardship brought upon the tobacco interests by the sudden imposition of the restrictions named, and the department of state took up the question with the British government and has since made every effort possible to secure a more favorable rule."

"While the points at issue were under discussion a large number of shipments went forward and were detained upon arrival at the various ports at which they respectively arrived."

It is explained that the differences between the United States and the British government arose over the question of payments. The London rule, which is the same as saying it was also the rule of all the Allies, was that only tobacco that had been contracted for and paid for abroad before Aug. 31, would be permitted to pass.

The allied governments did not see that a hardship was often suffered by buyers in this country who had bought and paid for tobacco in the United States for shipment. The rule of payment abroad barred them from shipping the commodity. The effect of the change is merely to eliminate the consideration of the place of payment. All that is insisted upon now, is a bona fide transaction and a through bill of lading to the neutral.

MILK SCHEDULE OF B. & M. ROAD IS CALLED UNFAIR

Public Service Commission Expert and Others Testify at Public Hearing

Rates for the transportation of milk in Massachusetts, which the Boston & Maine railroad issued in August last and which were suspended by the Massachusetts public service commission, were criticized as unfair at a hearing before the commission today, by the rate expert of the commission, and also by shippers and milk contractors in the Connecticut valley and contractors in Boston.

Counsel for the railroad claimed that the rates were compiled as the result of careful study of the conditions in the light of the interstate commerce commission's decision eliminating the leased car system, and also because of the new methods as applying to the varying conditions, such as cooling of cars and difference in containers.

The action of the commission in suspending the rates on the Boston & Maine also extended to those on the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Albany railroads, but these two companies allowed Charles A. Pierce, counsel for the Boston & Maine, to conduct the defense.

While C. Peter Clark, the rate expert of the commission, was the principal witness in opposition to the rates, presenting a long argument with charts and samples of milk containers, the hearing disclosed the fact that milk purchased and shipped under the same conditions is being retailed in Northampton, Mass., for 9 cents and in Boston for 10 cents a quart.

It was also shown that the rates in Massachusetts were so high that Alden Brothers, milk contractors in Boston, find it cheaper to ship milk from Brattleboro, Vt., to Boston, a distance of 130 miles, than from Pratt's Junction, Mass., to Roxbury, Mass., a distance of less than 30 miles. The Brattleboro shipments, however, are in full carload lots, while those from Pratt's Junction are by baggage car.

Mr. Clark attempted to show that intrastate shipments of milk in Maine were carried on at less expense than in Massachusetts, but he was forced to admit that what was practically a leased car system still obtained in Maine, and that there was very little milk shipped as baggage.

J. H. Hurley of Northampton complained of the discontinuance by the Boston & Maine railroad of the baggage car service from Conway where he buys his milk. He said that he was competing with the Boston contractors who were using the regular milk train of the Boston & Maine, which starts from Johnsonville, N. Y. Even under these conditions and depending upon what he said was uncertain service by the Boston & Maine, Mr. Hurley said that he was able to sell milk at nine cents a quart and reap a profit.

H. P. Newhall and milk producers in Conway admitted selling milk to Mr. Hurley, and complained of the discontinuance of the baggage car, which permitted shipments direct from Conway to Northampton. He said that he was also selling milk to Boston contractors, but was getting less than 30 cents for an 8 1/2 quart can. He found it more profitable to deal with Mr. Hurley.

A. E. Addis, another Northampton milk contractor, also protested against the new system of the Boston & Maine. The commission will make its findings in the case later.

Another advance in the price of milk to the farmers is offered today by the H. P. Hood & Sons Milk Company. The new price, which is to take effect Nov. 1, is a net advance of 1/4 cent per quart, says a statement from the company.

Three plans are now offered to the farmers by the Hood Company, any one of which may be selected by the producers as a means of payment for their milk. First is an "average advance of 1/4 cent per quart over last winter's price for the five months ending April 1," the company assuming practically all expenses. Second, the company agrees to pay 49 cents a can for milk delivered at the general track in the city, the farmer assuming all costs. The third plan is to pay the farmer 50 cents per 3 1/2 quart can delivered prepaid to the city milk plants of the Hood concern.

The statement explaining the plans is by Dr. N. C. Davis of the company, who says there has been no shortage of milk and that none is anticipated, notwithstanding that some producers are withholding their milk, demanding 50 cents per 3 1/2 quart can delivered in Boston.

The Hood company claimed last month that the 1 cent advance was divided 1/2 to the railroads, 1/4 to the farmers, and 1/4 to the company. If the farmers accept the first of the three new plans the Hood company says their percentage will be advanced from 1/4 to 1/2.

SEC. BAKER TO BE ORATOR
LEXINGTON, Va.—Secretary of War Baker will be the orator at the celebration of "Washington and Lee day" at Washington and Lee University here, Jan. 19. The secretary is an alumnus of the university.

LECTURES
The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, announces

A FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

By Frank Bell, C. W. of Harrisburg, Penn., Member of the Board of Lecturers of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE
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at Eight o'clock

STATE BOARD OF TRADE HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

Frank W. Whitcher, Elected President, Speaks for Development of the Port of Boston

Frank W. Whitcher, prominently associated with the shoe and leather trade of New England, and for many years a director of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, was elected president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade at its twenty-sixth annual meeting today at the Vendome. He succeeds John H. Corcoran. Other officers were also nominated and elected, annual reports were read and Charles S. Hamlin, a member of the federal reserve board, spoke on the "Federal Reserve System."

George A. Fiel was elected secretary, succeeding Richard L. Gay, who was made the new treasurer. There were 42 vice-presidents elected, representing practically all sections of Massachusetts. About 100 members were present.

Mr. Corcoran, who has held the presidency five years, reviewed the work of the organization and pointed out that it had been active in securing many improvements, including a better banking system, postal savings banks and parcel post, a tariff commission, development of the port of Boston, a change in taxation laws of the state, railroad problems and various other matters relating to commercial and industrial affairs.

Mr. Whitcher, in his acceptance, referred to the fact that the State Board of Trade was organized in the rooms of the New England Shoe and Leather Association 26 years ago. He discussed trade conditions of the country as they are today, and pleaded for more cooperation among trade organizations to "overcome false impressions and to obtain for themselves rightful consideration in the law-making branches of our government."

"The development of the port of Boston, which will benefit every part of our state and, in fact, New England, should be encouraged in every possible way in order to attract to it shipping from all parts of the world," said Mr. Whitcher. "Our commercial bodies should not fail to pay most careful attention to the important matter of the improvement of our rivers, and harbors, these being, as we must all concede, the vital part of our national transportation facilities."

"Massachusetts has ever been a leader in enacting laws beneficial to her people, and uniformity of state laws is one of the vital subjects which we should bend our efforts to accomplish. Biennial elections would not only cause a reduction of expenses of the state, but also prove beneficial to both the public and business interests."

"The development of our agricultural interests, that we may produce as large an amount of our food supplies as the soil will permit, is of great importance and the union of business and agricultural interests which has been started in Hampden county presages a good omen for the closer relations of the two and should be encouraged. I am strongly in favor of the extension of federal incorporation of commercial and of other organizations of interstate character, particularly our great public service utilities, and in my opinion few questions confronting us are of greater importance than this one."

JOSEPH LEE TO SPEAK ON PHASE OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOWELL, Mass.—Many representatives of social service organizations in Massachusetts are expected at the opening of the annual Massachusetts state conference of charities today. The conference continues through Friday, and a special subject with a recognized authority as the chief speaker has been assigned for each day of the conference.

Joseph Lee, a member of the Boston school committee, will speak today on part-time and industrial education with special reference to the development of this form of education for

workers in Boston. As president of the National Playground Association, Mr. Lee has been active in inducing communities to provide abundant facilities for children to play. He is author of "Play and Recreation."

At the Thursday afternoon session Howard W. Brown, a Boston attorney, will speak upon constructive child labor reform. Mr. Brown will chiefly emphasize the kind of child labor reform which will necessarily follow the enactment of child labor legislation in Massachusetts. He has been a member of the state child labor committee for the past eight years. Miss Minnie Kepple, president of the Fall River Working Girls Club, and Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts and chairman of the state child labor committee, will also speak. An illustrated story of mill life will be given at the same session. Housing and social progress will be discussed at the Thursday evening session.

Friday morning will be given over to the consideration of organized charities and social progress. The final public meeting on Friday afternoon will be devoted to the subject of "Aid to Mothers with Dependent Children." Directors, volunteers and others will attend a luncheon at noon, and the committee on the nomination of officers and members of the executive committee will report.

CALIFORNIA CHECKS RISING FOOD PRICES

(Continued from page one)

so far as is known, that a commodity was marketed by a method in which the consumer, the retailer, the wholesaler and the producer, all had a say as to the price, the interests of each being protected through the control of the state market commission, acting under the law of the state," said Edgar Allen Forbes, secretary of the state market commission, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The result," said Mr. Forbes, "was remarkably beneficial to all concerned."

After the plan had been in operation for a time one of the large wholesalers withdrew from the organization, the custom of dumping the fish into the bay rather than allowing them to be put on sale at a lower price was resumed, 20,000 pounds a day being disposed of in this way, and the prices went up again.

"This situation, however," said Mr. Forbes, "will without doubt be remedied. We regard fish as one of the natural resources of the state, and believe that the people have a right to regulate the sale as well as the catch."

Winnipeg Women Act

Civic League Asks That Staple Foods Be Municipalized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—Flour rose in Winnipeg again, the past week, as a result of the soar in wheat prices on the exchange. October wheat closed on one day at \$1.74. A rise in bread to 8 cents per loaf is expected within the next five days, according to leading bakers.

Flour has advanced \$3.70 per barrel since the start of the war. Before the war best grades were quoted wholesale, at \$5.50. The same grades are now quoted at \$9.20 per barrel.

R. R. Dobell, western manager of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, denies that the millers are making enormous profits out of the high prices. According to his figures, the profit is only a few cents per barrel.

W. H. Curle, secretary for the Retail Merchants Association, says the increase in the price of bread does not profit the retail grocer. The prices are made for him, and he sells at such a small margin that his profit is frequently lost if a quantity of bread goes stale. "The retail merchants carry bread for the convenience of their customers, not for the profit in the bread itself."

The Women's Civic League last week passed a motion recommending that conscientious efforts be bent toward the municipalization of bread, milk, fuel and meat. Also that the minister of labor be asked to investigate conditions.

DAY OFF IN THREE BILL TO BE VOTED UPON NEXT WEEK

City Council in Committee Session Registers Disapproval of Firemen's Order

The Boston city council will vote next Tuesday afternoon on the proposed ordinance which would give to the members of the fire department one day off in every three. From the adverse vote yesterday in committee, it is taken for granted that the council will refuse to enact the ordinance. Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne and McDonald voted for the proposition, and Councilmen Coleman, Collins, Hagan and Storow against. Councilman Kenny, who was absent, wrote a letter indicating his opposition.

Geoffrey B. Lehy was installed in the council until Jan. 31 by Mayor Curley. When the proposition came up to approve the sale by the city to the federal government of Gallop's island for \$150,000, Mr. Lehy cast his first vote in council. It was favorable to the proposition, as were the votes of all of the other councilmen. In committee meeting Mr. Lehy declined to vote on the firemen's proposition on the score that he had given the matter but superficial attention and was not qualified to express an opinion.

The councilmen sitting in committee tabled a proposed ordinance to require the licensing of porters "the different railroad stations and steamship wharves."

Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon approved the plan for the widening of Hyde Park avenue, in Hyde Park, as planned originally by the board of street commissioners. The original appropriation for the improvement was \$175,000, but the mayor said the completion of the work under the plan would amount probably to not less than \$200,000.

The mayor also approved an order of the street commissioners accepting Charles street, West Roxbury, from Spring street to Hamilton street, and constructing it as a public thoroughfare. The expenses will be met from a \$10,000 loan authorized by the city council and approved by Mayor Fitzgerald on his last day in office. The land and grade damages are estimated at \$700, and the assessments at \$6582.25.

With the acceptance of the street, its name has been changed to Caledonian avenue.

SHIPS' COMMANDER PRAISED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a letter of commendation Tuesday to Commander Kenneth M. Bennett of the U. S. S. Castine, who saved his vessel in rough weather off the Dominion coast Sept. 1.

are crowded with motorists—there is a continual sound of horns at the "S" curves. The vacuum cups and nobby treaders are "figured to the roads" while daylight lasts.

Why?—It's the best touring season of the year.

The autumn forests lining the highways, the valleys and distant hills are in the height of their glory—a veritable riot of scarlet and gold.

Appropriate garments for early morning or late afternoon wear.

Large roomy motor coats and ultra-heavy homespun motor coats with velvet motor coats with velvet attached that sit tight. Velveteen hats, wool and silk sweaters.

Send for complete catalog of Winter Sport Equipment.

WM READ AND SONS INC.

RECREATION-SPORTING GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
364 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
(Opp. Bromfield Street)

ABILITY

Good fitting clothes induce confidence in the mind of the man wearing them.

I ask fifty-five and sixty dollars for a suit of clothes. My customers tell me they have paid much more for suits they did not like as well. Many men say it is difficult to secure a good tailor. I'm able to please a host of discriminating New Yorkers.

Vroom tailor

279 Fifth Avenue, New York
Opposite Holland House at Thirtieth Street

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

REPUBLICAN RALLY

TOMORROW NIGHT
In Boston Arena

By the Republican Club of Mass.
Concert by Teel's Band from 7 to 8 o'clock

Charles E. Hughes

Republican Candidate for President
Will Be the Only Speaker
LEWIS PARKHURST
President of the Club, will preside
No Tickets Required. No Seals Reserved
DOORS OPEN AT 6:30
E. C. HULTMAN, Sec'y.

READ

Known the World Over
Representing
Sport and Recreation

Wear the Inside Out

If it rains—this Inver-ture coat from Newton Abbot, England, is the last word in reversible coats. A very dressy garment of heavy tweed cloth having an inner reversible side of cravenette fabric—selling now at \$50.00.

Many other attractive garments for men in our Sport Clothing Department. Mole-skin Suits, soft and warm, \$22.50. Canvas clothing, heavy fleece lined coats for motorists.

The Tire Trails

are crowded with motorists—there is a continual sound of horns at the "S" curves. The vacuum cups and nobby treaders are "figured to the roads" while daylight lasts.

Why?—It's the best touring season of the year.

The autumn forests lining the highways, the valleys and distant hills are in the height of their glory—a veritable riot of scarlet and gold.

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Don't Be Bashful—Fibre Sole Shoes Won't Bite!

A lot of men seem to avoid them just because they are new. They evidently confound them with the old rubber soles. They are far ahead of rubber. Wear better than leather, are dampproof, flexible, don't get stiff after wetting.

WE ALMOST FORGOT TO SAY THEY ARE \$5 IN BOTH BLACK AND TAN HIGH SHOES.

Second Floor
Washington Street at Sumner, Boston

T.D. Whitney Company

EVERYTHING IN LINENS

37-39 Temple Pl., 25 West St., Boston

Having recently attached to our staff an artist designer in art embroideries, we are prepared to furnish exclusive designs, thus assuring our patrons patterns which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE

Orders for Embroidered Initials, Names, etc., For Holiday Delivery Should Be Placed, at the Latest, by November 15th

Owing to the seasonal rush of Embroidery orders, which is already greater than usual, orders for Holiday delivery must be placed by November 15th, and as much earlier as possible. After that date delivery for the Holidays cannot be guaranteed. To avoid disappointment, we advise placing of Embroidery orders NOW.

VERMONT SEEKS REPLY TO VITAL SCHOOL QUERY

Why Do So Many Boys and Girls Stop Study at Point When They Would Naturally Enter on High School Course?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vt. — Vermont is being used as an educational laboratory in which an attempt is being made to discover why so many boys and girls leave school just at the point when they would naturally enter upon a high school course. This attempt is being made through what is known as the junior high school project, to bridge over the difficult period between the ordinary grammar school and high school courses.

Three or four years ago the Carnegie Foundation, upon request, began a thorough survey of the educational system of Vermont. One of the recommendations made in the form of a bill which was presented to the Legislature was the adoption of the junior high school plan. The bill as originally drafted was not enacted into law, but the educational system of the state was revised by the last Legislature and in many instances the recommendations of the Carnegie Foundation were adopted. Although the junior high school system was not made mandatory, it was made permissive.

One of the investigators sent into the state by the Carnegie Foundation was M. B. Hillegas of the teachers' college, Columbia University, who is considered an expert on rural school organization. When Mason S. Stone resigned as Vermont's commissioner of education, Mr. Hillegas was chosen as his successor. Thus it came about that a policy which the investigator had recommended strongly was committed to him to work out.

During the summer of 1915, junior high schools were established in Plainfield, Cabot, Jeffersonville, Underhill, Lowell and South Ryegate. The three schools last mentioned were not continued. In 1916 eight other schools were established, being located at Bradford, Concord, Highgate Center, Amesbury, North Troy, Randolph Center, and Watfield. Under the terms of the new educational law \$500 are appropriated by the state for each one of these junior high schools. In addition to these schools there is one at Burlington, which is established on a basis somewhat different from the others, and no state aid is received.

During the winter of 1915 the college of agriculture of the University of Vermont was invited to assist in the work of supervising these schools. Prof. F. B. Jenks was designated to have charge of the work. This year the state board of education has employed Clyde M. Hill of Springfield, Mo., to give his whole time to the work. For the past few years he has been in charge of one of the most successful junior high schools in the United States.

The junior high school work in Vermont is planned primarily for those who do not expect to attend college, although opportunity is afforded those who desire a college education, and in not a few instances this course is followed directly to the encouragement of a desire for higher education. The work recognizes the individual differences in the pupil and utilizes the local interests in every way possible. The work fits in admirably with the senior or central high school. Each school has a teacher of agriculture and a teacher of home economics. The course in agriculture and animal husbandry continues through three years and during the fourth year there is a study of crops and soils. This is followed in the senior high school by the study of such subjects as horticulture and dairying, farm management and farm machinery. Some textbooks and bulletins are used, but much practical work is done wholly apart from textbooks. It includes work in home gardens, raising of poultry, calves and pigs, the keeping of dairy records, and, in fact, all kinds of farm work.

In the study of home economics some work in cooking is done in the school, but much of it is done in the home. Civics are taught in the same practical way, always having in view the community interest. Where it is possible, pupils attend town meetings and sessions of the state Legislature, and the schools organize their own town meetings and legislative bodies.

FEDERAL SUFFRAGE FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill. — The Chicago Political Equality League, said to be the largest city suffrage organization in the country, recently passed a resolution in behalf of suffrage by federal amendment, reading in part as follows: "Resolved, that we, citizens of Chicago, do hereby call upon all candidates for members of the House of Representatives to pledge their aid, if elected, by vote and influence, to secure the submission of a federal woman suffrage amendment for ratification by the legislatures of the several states."

INTEREST BEGINS ON OCT. 25

City Treasurer Henry F. Lohan, of Cambridge, has sent a notice to the taxpayers of the city apprising them of the fact that under an act of the Legislature, dated April 4, 1916, fifteen days of grace have been granted from the date on which taxes are payable, Oct. 10, before interest at 6 per cent begins. Those who pay their taxes on or before Oct. 25, will not be required to pay interest from Oct. 10, as was heretofore the case.

CONFERENCES MARK TRIAL OF 'HAVERHILL CASE'

(Continued from page one)

drawtender of Haverhill, said he was a special policeman and was near city hall at about 9 p. m. Monday night and heard glass being broken. He said he saw a young man, Edwin Chase, a witness who testified yesterday, trip and fall, and that while he was assisting him to his feet a crowd pushed the harbormaster. Later, he said, he and Chase were rescued from the crowd by police officers and were taken home in a taxicab.

The next morning the witness said he went to his shanty on the river and found several windows broken. An American flag was missing, he testified, as well as part of the apparatus used in opening the drawbridge. Later a key used in opening the draw by hand and weighing about 150 pounds, was discovered in the river. He was cross-examined by Attorneys Abbott and Peters.

Percy B. Spofford, a Haverhill citizen, was next placed on the stand. He said he was outside of city hall about half an hour after the militia had been called to quell the mob, and he told of the jostling of the crowds.

Mr. Spofford said under cross-examination that he was in his office not far from city hall during the evening and that he did not know anything about the rioting, although he said he heard the numerous fire alarms sounded and also heard the militia call.

He said when he went to the vicinity of city hall on hearing the militia call he found that the police were not doing anything, apparently, to check the mob. When the militia arrived a crowd marched down the street shouting that the soldiers could not stop them for they carried the American flag. The soldiers were ordered to present arms and to let them pass through their ranks, witness testified.

George B. M. Houston, a Haverhill newspaper man, testified yesterday to calling Mayor Bartlett by telephone on the night of the riot and answering questions as to the doings of the throng that was gathered about city hall. He said he thought he recommended to the mayor that he go down to city hall at once. He testified that he was friendly with the mayor and denied having anything to do with instigating the inquiry by the grand jury. Newspaper articles were introduced as evidence to show that following the riot Mr. Houston disapproved of Mayor Bartlett.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C. — The following orders were issued on Wednesday:

Orders to Officers.
Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, detached Alabama, to command division two, submarine force, Atlantic fleet; Lieut. R. R. Smith, detached Wyoming, to Alabama as engineer officer; Lieut. D. E. Barbey, detached Lawrence, to Annapolis as engineer officer; Lieut. H. A. Waddington, detached Annapolis, to temporary duty command Lawrence; Ensign J. R. Webb, detached L-4, to K-1; Asst. Paym. J. A. Byrne, to duty as supply officer and pay officer, naval proving ground, Indian Head, Nov. 15.

Movements of Vessels.
Arrived Albany, Gulf of Fonseca; Ammen, Coningham, Jacob, Jones, Monaghan, Nicholson, O'Brien, Rowan, Sampson, Wadsworth at Newport; Chattanooga, at Corinto; Duncan, Nebraska, Boston, at Boston; Pawtuxent, L-9, L-10, L-11, at Norfolk; Potmac, at Cape Haitien.

Sailed—Culgoa, Sanchez for Puerto Plata; Jenkins, Gardiners bay, for Newport; Nereus, Corinto for Gulf of Fonseca; Pittsburgh, San Diego for Coronado island; Porter, Boston for trial runs; Prairie, Port au Prince for Santo Domingo City; Proteus, Guanamao for Norfolk, San Diego, Corinto for Acapulco.

WHOLESALE FLOUR ADVANCES

Wholesale flour advanced about 40 cents a barrel in every quarter from the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. Retail flour has generally advanced about 25 cents a barrel with some brands selling at \$11.75 a barrel. Wheat advanced 4½ cents a bushel in Chicago today, bringing the price to about \$1.83 at the end of the first half hour.

EPISCOPAL TEMPERANCE VOTE

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — A resolution passed by the House of Deputies today asked all members of the Protestant-Episcopal church to refrain from the use of all alcoholic liquors at public banquets or gatherings. The resolution was sent to the House of Bishops for concurrence this afternoon. The resolution did not ask abstinence from intoxicants in the home.

TELEGRAPHY STATUE PLACED

NEW YORK, N. Y. — "The Genius of Telegraphy," a 16-ton statue in bronze, was placed on the roof of the new Western Union Telegraph building on Tuesday. It depicts a man 30 feet tall.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Texas," melodrama, 8:10. Colonial—Ziegfeld Follies, musical show, 8. Copley—Jewett Players in "Mrs. Dane's Defense," drama, 8:15. Hollis—Sir Herbert Tree in "Henry VIII," by Shakespeare, 7:45. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Park Square—"Good Gracious Anna-belle," farce by Clare Kummer, 8:15. Plymouth—"The Silent Witness," melodrama by Otto Hauerbach, 8:20. Shubert—"Her Soldier Boy," musical comedy, 8:10. Tremont—"Mrs. Fiske in 'Erstwhile Susan,' character comedy, 8:15. Wilbur—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15. Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Wilbur, Park Square, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Hollis, 1:45; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:20.

U. S. SENATORSHIP POSITION ON BALLOT

The official state election ballots will carry the contest for United States senator at the bottom of the second column directly beneath the contest for presidential electors, or at the top of the fourth column just above the contest for congressman, whichever position John F. Fitzgerald, the Democratic candidate for United States senator, prefers, according to a statement made today by Secretary of the Commonwealth Albert F. Langtry.

In any event, according to Secretary Langtry, the contests for the six state officers, leading off with Governor, will occupy the whole of the third column of the official ballot.

As the ballot has been arranged by the secretary, the first two columns are given over to the presidential electors, the contests for the six state officers, beginning with Governor, occupy the third column, and the secretary had planned to place the contest for United States senator at the top of the fourth column.

If Mr. Fitzgerald wants the position at the bottom of the second column under the presidential electors the ballot will probably be lengthened out a bit to make room, and the fourth column will lead off with the contest for congressman.

BOSTON CONTRACTS FOR COAL SUPPLY

Six months' supply of coal for the city of Boston was contracted for today by Acting Purchasing Agent Patrick O'Hearn, under approval of Mayor Curley. The New England Coal & Coke Company is to furnish the 17,500 tons called for in the contract.

The contract calls for the furnishing of 3000 tons for the penal institution on Deer island at \$6.91 a ton; 5500 tons for the city hospital at \$7.11 a ton; 3750 tons for the sewer service at \$7.16 a ton, and 5250 tons for the ferry service at \$7.18. In 1914 the city of Boston purchased the same grade of coal for \$3.48 a ton.

LAWRENCE SPERRY MAKES LONG FLIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Lawrence B. Sperry, son of Elmer A. Sperry, the inventor, flew from Brant Rock, Mass., to Amityville, L. I., yesterday afternoon, 260 miles, in 225 minutes without stopping. He carried Robert Fowler as passenger. He flew over a rough sea, with the wind blowing from 25 to 40 miles an hour, using a Curtiss flying boat.

His boat was equipped with many of the latest devices which have made long distance flying practical. He had a Sperry automatic pilot, which is a gyroscopic stabilizer; a Sperry synchronized drift set, consisting of a compass mechanically connected to a drift indicator, in addition to life preservers, lights, charts, and 55 gallons of gasoline.

MUNICIPAL DANCES HELD

SPRINGFIELD, O. — Municipal dances are being held here every two weeks. City Manager Ashburner and his wife, the members of the city commission and their wives, and the executive board of the commercial club and wives are the patrons. Chaparrones for each dance are chosen from all parts of the city.

Over 500 people have attended each of the dances given so far. They will be continued all winter. No undesirable people have been admitted and 25 cents admits to the hall and to the dancing.

HARVARD SOCIAL SERVICE

With the organization of various committees the Harvard social service workers have begun their work for the year. The social service committee has enrolled 150 men to take charge of the boys' clubs and to teach. The committee on inspection will visit settlement houses next week. The entertainment committee has sent letters to many institutions offering the services of Harvard men as entertainers.

TAKEN OFF THE BLACKLIST

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — The Petroleum Products Company, alienated by the British government in July, supposedly on the grounds that it had trade relations with enemies of Great Britain, has been taken from the blacklist.

CONTESTS CONFRONT WOMEN

COLUMBUS, O. — Contests over the adoption of resolutions indorsing woman suffrage and the peace policy of President Wilson led the delegates of the Women's Home Missionary Society in the closing sessions here today.

NEW LAW PUZZLES RAILWAY MEN

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The situation created by the Adamson eight-hour law as it affects the railroads was discussed Tuesday at an adjourned meeting of railway executives, but no conclusion was reached, as the law presents many complex questions.

TWO CENTS SAVED ON MILK

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Plans are announced by which consumers who are willing to carry the milk home will be able to buy it for two cents a quart less than the price now charged for milk delivered in bottles.

MILITARY EDUCATION ORDER

MEXICO CITY, D. F. — Compulsory military education is provided in a decree issued by General Carranza today.

Holiday Greeting Cards

Order early of
W. B. CLARKE CO.
25 and 26 Tremont St., Kimball Building
50 Court Square
Easily accessible by automobile.

BIDS OPENED FOR FIRST SHIPS OF NEW NAVY

California Refused to Compete but Offered to Turn Over Plant to Government

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company was the lowest of four bidders in bids opened today by the navy department for four battleships.

Its bid on one electrically-driven battleship was \$10,470,000 and on two electrically-driven battleships, \$10,375,000 each. On steam-driven battleships it bid \$10,990,000 for one, and \$10,890,000 each on two.

The one battleship is to be completed in 39 months and, where two are bid for, the second is to be completed in 45 months.

The Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., presented the lowest bids on torpedo boat destroyers. Its bid, however, \$1,185,000 each for two, and \$1,160,000 each for three, was the only one presented in the class in which the machinery was to be of the company's design. The Fore River Company presented the lowest bids for four ships with machinery designed by the navy department, its bid being \$1,175,000 each.

Conditional figures of the Fore River Company were lower but they depended upon a provision that the bids be increased or decreased according as the price of labor and material rises or falls. The company proposed that the federal trade commission adjudicate claims which would arise under this proposal. Under the flat bid, such as the others made, the Fore River Company bid \$10,875,000 for electric-driven and \$11,475,000 for steam-driven battleships.

The Bath company bid for two destroyers \$1,185,000 each and for four \$1,150,000 each. The Fore River company agreed to construct six ships for \$1,165,000 each and eight for \$1,160,000 each.

William Cramp & Sons was the third lowest bidder, agreeing to construct two or four destroyers for \$1,195,000 each. The Seattle Construction & Drydock Company offered to build one destroyer for \$1,386,000, or two for \$1,370,000 each.

The California Shipbuilding Company, in a letter to Secretary Daniels refusing to bid, said it was impossible to compete against the proposals of shipbuilding concerns which are "in league with the large eastern steel and machinery combinations." They offered, however, to turn their plant over to the government for use in building ships, asking only a fair rental.

WASHINGTON STREET WIDENING FAVORED

Mayor Curley today was advised of plans of the street commission for widening Washington street on the easterly side north of State street, the work to be done whenever the present buildings are razed. The plan is to take a strip 8.3 feet wide at State street, narrowing to 4.7 feet. Eventually if a certain building is torn down or altered in that section, it is planned to widen the street 70 feet further.

The mayor said he approves of this plan, though he recently turned down a plan for widening Washington street submitted by the city planning board. The street commission says that arrangements will be made with property owners for these improvements, but that if the owners do not agree the commission will carry out the plan single handed, taking such property as may be needed by right of eminent domain.

NEW PURCHASING AGENT FOR BOSTON TO BE NAMED SOON

Announcement will be made soon by Mayor Curley of the appointment of a city purchasing agent to take the place of D. Frank Doherty, whose resignation the mayor accepted last night. Mr. Doherty in explaining his resignation today said he resigned because he refused to place business at the request of the mayor when in his opinion it would be unfair to the city to do so.

Yesterday, he said, he received a letter from the mayor's secretary asking that business be placed with a firm "whose past dealings with the city in my opinion have resulted unfairly to the city," Mr. Doherty stated. "I had cut this firm off my list."

When the mayor made announcement of the disagreement between his purchasing agent and himself he said that Mr. Doherty had extended to the amount of \$10,000 a lumber contract which should have terminated last February. The mayor did not say what firm had sold the lumber.

According to the mayor, Mr. Doherty was asked to resign when the mayor had told the purchasing agent that he had just heard of his extending the lumber contracts without advertising. The mayor said:

"I have repeatedly cautioned the city department heads against extending contracts. My purpose was for the protection of the department heads, the protection of the administration and the protection of the city. As a result 97 per cent of the contracts awarded have been given to the lowest bidders."

BAR CEASED TO BE A SUPPORT TO THE CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Announcement was made at the closing down of the Railroad Club of Kansas City recently, that the action was taken because the bar receipts had fallen so much that that feature of the club, instead of paying a large part of the running expenses of the club, failed to pay the help needed to take care of the liquor end of the organization. An effort will be made to reorganize the club along lines that will eliminate the bar.

Y. M. C. A. NEEDS MORE MONEY

That \$150,000 is the amount required to complete the Y. M. C. A. work among the United States troops on the Mexican border was emphasized by F. A. McCarl, general secretary for the Y. M. C. A. on the border, at a luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday. Dr. E. A. Crockett and Dr. Joel Goldthwaite, who were at El Paso and other border stations during the summer. Dr. Crockett said that the Y. M. C. A. was accomplishing better work than the Red Cross, and Dr. Goldthwaite spoke of the efficient results obtained by the Y. M. C. A. workers.

RECIPROCITY CLUB MEETS

Harvest night was observed with a dinner and entertainment at the Hotel Bellevue by members of the Boston section of the Reciprocity Club of America, last night. The dining room was decorated with fall leaves and farm products.

ANOTHER AUTOIST SENTENCED

William Locke of Dover paid a \$50 fine for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor when found guilty in the Dedham district court yesterday before Judge Grover. He was arrested in Medfield last Monday.

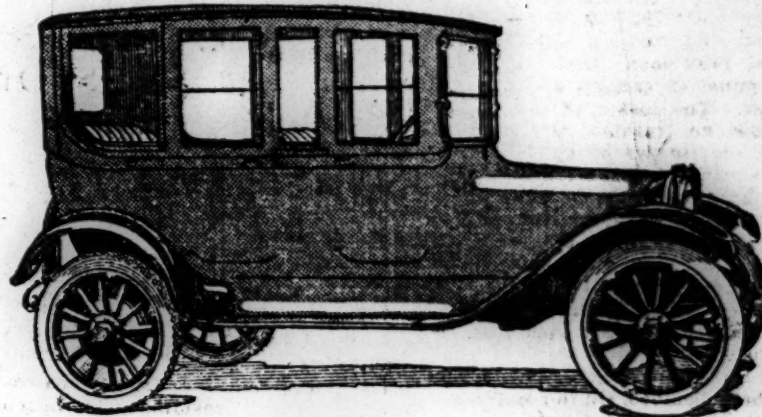
DODGE BROTHERS WINTER CAR

The beauty and comfort and dignity you look for in an enclosed car.

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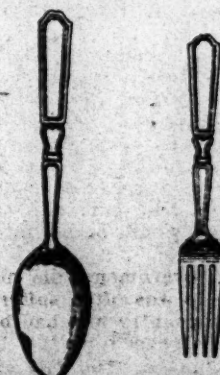
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INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IS CAMPAIGN AIM

Union for Progressive Convention Begins State-Wide Movement to Secure Favorable Action on Constitutional Provision Issue

Under the leadership of the Union for a Progressive Convention, a state-wide campaign is being conducted in Massachusetts to secure favorable action at the November election on the referendum relative to holding a convention to revise the state constitution. The union, an association of leaders of several political parties, is particularly desirous of securing the initiative and referendum through a constitutional convention and the bulk of the propaganda work concerns this proposed reform.

The union has opened headquarters in room 907, at 1 Beacon street, whence quantities of literature bearing on the initiative and referendum are distributed. Frederick T. Fuller of Walpole, formerly a leader in the Progressive party, has been placed in charge. Campaign work of the association, said Mr. Fuller, consists of the circulation of "fliers" telling of the advantages of the initiative and referendum, placing of placards in store windows and inducing campaigners of all parties to include a plea for a favorable vote on the proposed constitutional convention.

The committee on initiative and referendum of the union consists of the following: Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, George W. Coleman, former president Boston city council; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, John F. Doherty of Fall River, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, former Governor Eugene N. Foss of Boston, Frederick T. Fuller of Walpole, Roger Sherman Hoar of Concord, Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University, Charles H. Jones, president Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.; Grenville S. Macfarland of Swampscott, John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence, former Mayor M. Fred O'Connell of Pittsburg, Thomas P. Riley of Malden, Bernard J. Rothwell, former president Boston Chamber of Commerce; John Weaver Sherman of Boston, Henry Sterling, legislative agent, American Federation of Labor; former Speaker Joseph Walker of Brookline, former Governor David I. Walsh of Clinton, George F. Washburn, president Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Lawrence Graham Brooks, treasurer, of Medford; Bernard M. Allen, secretary, of Phillips academy, Andover.

"The initiative and referendum we shall offer if a constitutional convention is ordered by the people," explained Mr. Fuller, "is different from the Oregon plan, in that we take the Legislature into consideration and give it an opportunity to pass the desired acts before resort is made to the people. We would allow a certain number of registered voters, 10,000 for instance, to initiate legislation by a petition to the Legislature for the passage of a certain measure. If the measure is enacted, the work is completed. But if the Legislature declines to take favorable action, the bill, on petition of 5000 additional voters, would be submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection.

"If the Legislature wanted to amend a bill presented to it under the initiative plan, it could do so by getting the consent of the 'proponents,' a committee of five or more petitioners whose names would head the petition and who would serve as sponsors for its presentation to the Legislature.

"In case the people wanted to amend the constitution, the initiative plan would be required than in the case of an ordinary bill—probably 15,000 for the initial petition. The proposed amendment would be before two Legislatures, as at present, but if favorable action were not taken, it would go to the people for decision and a majority vote in its favor would make the amendment a part of the constitution.

"The initiative and referendum will also enable the people to stop bad legislation enacted on Beacon Hill from taking effect. It is provided that on petition of a designated number of voters, any act passed by the Legislature shall be submitted to the people for a decision as to whether or not it shall go into effect. At present, the Legislature has authority to refer any act to the people, but there is no way the people can require an act to be submitted to them. Our initiative and referendum plan would give the voters this right to be the final arbiters in making the laws that govern them.

"The strong point in favor of the initiative and referendum is that it makes the electorate the final judges as to what is best for them in the way of legislation and changes in their constitution. We know that legislatures are sometimes influenced against the best interests of the people. But we have not ignored the Legislature in our plan of the initiative and referendum, as was done in Oregon. We propose to give the Legislature a chance first, and then if it declines, petitioners can carry their case directly to the voters."

The arguments set forth by the union in its "fliers" and window cards are as follows:

"The initiative and referendum are the tools by means of which the voters have the final authority in important matters of legislation.

"They enable the voters to veto a bad law or to enact a good law that the Legislature has persistently refused to enact."

"They are not a substitute for representative government, but help to make it really representative of the people's wishes."

"They have been adopted and successfully used in 30 states of the

Union, both Democratic and Republican, from Maine to California, as well as in Switzerland, in Manitoba, in Australia, and in New Zealand.

"They are developing a citizenship that cannot be fooled or scared or bought; that knows what it wants and knows how to get it. That is democracy."

"In Massachusetts, in 1913, 74 per cent of the voters for Governor were pledged to the initiative and referendum."

"The representatives from six districts, in 1914 and 1915, were instructed to support this reform by overwhelming majorities, ranging from two to one in Newton to five to one in Weymouth."

FIRST BATTALION OF SIGNAL CORPS BACK FROM TEXAS

While members of the first battalion, field signal corps, Massachusetts national guard, were finishing the work of stowing away equipment in their quarters at the new armory, Commonwealth avenue, immediately following their return from the Mexican border Tuesday afternoon, citizens of Waltham and Charlestown were feting members of companies from those districts, and extensive plans were being made to welcome all the troops of the second brigade, while Gloucester officials planned welcome to the company from that city.

The return of the signal troops was without the parade and celebration that has marked the return of other groups of soldiers. It is hoped, however, that a parade can be arranged later. The members of the battalion regretted that they came home without their state pay, thereby being unable to purchase souvenirs along the route. The eighth and ninth infantry are expected to leave El Paso the latter part of the week.

Members of the battalion reported at the new armory, Allston, this morning, after having been granted leave to spend the night with their families. Maj. Harry G. Chase, commanding, expects the men will soon be mustered out of federal service.

Plans are being made by Mayor Curley and other officials, and the Boston Lodge of Elks, for a reception to the second brigade. General Sweetser notified Mayor Curley that he favored a parade of the entire brigade through streets of Boston upon the return of all the Massachusetts troops. The Elks club to turn out 1500 men to act as escort.

Committees were appointed at a meeting Tuesday evening at Gloucester for the reception of company G, eighth regiment upon its return. Mayor Barrett presided at the meeting.

Waltham citizens turned out in numbers Tuesday evening to welcome the members of company F, fifth regiment. Mayor E. J. Williams and prominent citizens spoke at a dinner following a parade of the company. Red fire was burned freely along the route of march. Another celebration was held in Charlestown in honor of the members of three companies from that district who have just returned.

APPLE SHIPMENTS SHOW AN INCREASE

Apple shipments from the United States and Canada to Great Britain during the week ending Oct. 31 show a general increase over the figures for the corresponding week last year and the preceding week this year, with the total shipment this year 55,114 barrels larger than in 1915, according to a report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Shipments from Boston to Liverpool were 10,451 barrels; to London, 4803; to Glasgow, 22,780; to Manchester, Eng., 7303, totaling 45,342 barrels for the entire week. Since the season opened 123,158 barrels have been shipped overseas from Boston, 92,993 from New York, 11,239 from Montreal, 67,545 from Halifax, 29,053 from Baltimore and 4024 from Philadelphia, totaling 327,012 barrels shipped this year as against 271,893 shipped during the corresponding period last year.

Figures for this and the last two years giving a summary of barrels of apples shipped to overseas ports from Boston show 1916 leading with 123,158, 1915 second with 102,066 and 1914 last with 46,451; from New York, 1916 leads with 256,667 barrels, 1915 comes next with 101,797 and 1914 is last with 92,993; Portland is not reported for 1915 and 1916, although in 1914, 14,076 barrels were exported. Montreal and Halifax have steadily decreased in apple shipments since 1914, and St. John has not reported for 1915 and 1916. Baltimore and Philadelphia are reported for the first time this year. The total shipments for this year, however, are less than half of 1914.

WASHINGTON SCHOOLBOYS

The annual dinner of the Washington Schoolboys Association of Roxbury was held at the Hotel Thorndike last night. The honor guests were the Rev. W. R. Campbell, pastor of the Highland Congregational church; Mrs. Esther M. Meserve, a teacher at the school, and Edwin Seaver, the founder of the association. The Rev. Mr. Campbell spoke on "The Loyalty of the Washington Schoolboys," Mrs. Meserve spoke on "Our Boys of Fifty Years Ago," and Mr. Seaver spoke on "Reminiscences of the Washington School." Dr. W. H. Emery and Charles Leiffer spoke on the "Spirit of the Reunions."

SCHOOL OF SALESMANSHIP

For the purpose of discussing department store needs and the most efficient training that can be given young women who intend to enter the work the advisory committee of the school of salesmanship conducted jointly by Simmons College and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will hold its first meeting today at the Union.

VICE-PRESIDENT TO TAKE STUMP IN THIS STATE

Mr. Marshall Scheduled to Speak at Democratic Rally in Springfield—Plans for Hughes Meeting in Boston

Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana is scheduled to take the stump for President Wilson in Massachusetts Thursday evening at a Democratic rally in Springfield, and Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for President in 1904, is due to head the list of speakers at the Boston Democratic rally in Tremont Temple, Saturday evening.

Saturday is to be observed in Democratic circles as "Wilson day," and the Boston Democrats are planning for special features for the Tremont Temple rally. Chairman Edward F. McLaughlin of the Boston Democratic city committee stated that a parade of several thousand Democrats, with five brass bands and as many drum corps, will precede the rally.

Maj. George F. H. Murray, retired, will be chief marshal of the procession and Senator McLaughlin will be chief of staff.

It has not been learned at Republican headquarters whether Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate, will detain at the South station or at the Back Bay station when he arrives in Boston for his speech at the Arena Thursday evening.

In the former case Mr. Hughes will be taken in an automobile by Lewis Parkhurst, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and the rest of the committee to the Copley-Plaza hotel via Summer, Winter, Tremont and Boylston streets, accompanied by an escort of 30 automobiles.

In the latter event the members of the Massachusetts Hughes Alliance will be on hand to give the candidate a welcome.

After dinner at the Copley-Plaza Mr. Hughes will be conveyed to the Arena at 8 o'clock. Mr. Parkhurst will preside, and Mr. Hughes will be the only speaker. There will be no admission tickets or reserved seats. The doors will be open at 6:30 p. m.

The Boston & Albany publicity department has issued the following memorandum relative to the movements of the Massachusetts tour Friday of the Prohibition leaders, including former Governor J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, candidate for President, and Ira Landtrith of Massachusetts, candidate for Vice-President.

Representatives of the national Prohibition campaign committee, occupying two specially chartered Pullman cars, will be brought to Boston over the Boston & Albany railroad Thursday night. These two Pullman cars, together with a baggage car and coach, are scheduled to leave Springfield as a special train at 8:40 a. m., Friday, Oct. 27, and will observe the following schedule to Boston: arrive at Worcester at 10 a. m., leave Worcester at 10:40 a. m., arrive at Framingham at 11:10 a. m., leave Framingham at 11:30 a. m., arrive at Boston at 12:05 noon.

The two Pullman cars will be immediately transferred by special engine via the Grand Junction branch of the Boston & Albany railroad and delivered to the Boston & Maine railroad at East Somerville.

Returning, these two chartered Pullman sleeping cars will be delivered to the Boston & Albany railroad from the Boston & Maine and will again be transferred over the Grand Junction branch to the South station for movement out of Boston that evening over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

The cars carrying the members of the national Prohibition committee will be taken to Salem, arriving there via the Boston & Maine railroad about 2:15 p. m. From Salem the special cars will be taken to Haverhill, and it is understood that addresses are to be made in addition at South Lawrence and Lowell.

Republican leadership in the Legislature was severely arraigned for alleged relations with a "pernicious lobby," which secured the defeat of measures of interest to the people, by Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, at rallies last night in Southbridge, Webster and Uxbridge. He said in this connection in part:

"It will probably be difficult to change the law or secure any humanitarian legislation, because of the existence of the lobby. The lobby exists today in as violent a form as ever. Matthew Hale of the Progressive party has publicly accused the speaker of the House and the president of the

Senate of being absolutely under the domination of two notorious lobbyists.

"Neither the speaker of the House nor the president of the Senate has replied to the charges; nor have the lobbyists, whose names were mentioned. The Republican party makes no reply to the accusation. Nor does Governor McCall come to the defense of his party."

Senator Lodge, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge and Congressman Rogers were the speakers at an enthusiastic rally in Lowell last night. Previous to the meeting in Associate hall the speakers were tendered a reception in the Richardson hotel. Representative Henri Achin, Jr., presided at the rally.

Senator Lodge devoted nearly an hour and 20 minutes to the tariff and sharply criticized the Democratic administration. Lieutenant Governor Coolidge said the records at Albany prove that Charles E. Hughes as Governor was one of the best friends of labor.

John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for senator, at rallies in Webster, Southbridge and Oxford last night accused Senator Lodge of failing to recognize Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy.

The Park Street Club is preparing for its annual Governor's night, Nov. 4, at the Boston Y. M. C. U. Candidates for Governor, who have promised to be present and make brief speeches, are Governor McCall, Republican; Frederick W. Mansfield, Democrat; Chester R. Lawrence, Prohibition; Daniel A. White, Socialist, and James Haynes, Socialist-Labor. Each will discuss the merits of his platform.

Gen. William H. Oakes will preside. The meeting is public to men.

Liquor has become an issue in the contest for the state senatorship from the Springfield district. Last night the Democratic city committee of Springfield took official notice of the report that the liquor interests of the city are backing Julius F. Carman, who is running independently after having been defeated for the Republican nomination by George D. Chamberlain. The Democratic organization, fearing the liquor men are going to decrease the vote of the regular Democratic candidate, Thomas F. McGlynn, will inquire into the situation with a secret committee of three who are to start work at once.

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Evening Wraps and Coats.....59.75 85.00 115.00 to 395.00



Satin Coat \$5.00

MASONIC GRAND MASTER RECEIVED

NEWTON, Mass.—Gethsemane commandery, K. T., last night received a fraternal visit from Lee S. Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., grand master of the grand encampment of the United States. This is the third grand commander which Gethsemane commandery has welcomed. Frank L. Nagle, grand sword bearer grand commandery, and past grand commander, a member of Gethsemane commandery, was with Grand Master Smith. The Newton commandery extended its courtesies at the same time to the leaders of craft, caplular and cryptic masonry of the state.

The official welcome to the grand master was extended by Eminent Commander George H. Dale of Gethsemane, and Most Illustrious William H. L. Odell, grand master of the grand council, Royal and Select Masters. There was a cordial welcome also for Most Excellent Arthur D. Prince, grand high priest, of the Grand Royal Arch chapter. Later in the exercises Melvin M. Johnson, grand master, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Grand Secretary Frederick W. Hamilton and Grand Marshal William M. Farrington were given appropriate official welcome.

The grand master of the grand encampment delivered an appropriate address in reply to the different felicitations of the evening. He congratulated Gethsemane commandery on the progress it had made in Knights Templar, Gethsemane commandery elected Grand Master Smith to honorary membership.

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PAVEDWAY ONE
OF ROUTES FOR
NATIONAL ROAD

Highways Association Proposes
Splendid Scenic Way of 2000
Miles Between Detroit, Mich.,
and Laredo, Tex.

The following article relating to a national highway in the United States is the twenty-first and last of a series appearing in The Christian Science Monitor describing the vast system of proposed government-owned transcontinental roads designed to serve directly 85 per cent of the nation's population. This article deals with the International Pavedway.

XXI.

The International Pavedway, one of the routes proposed for a national highway by the National Highways Association, serves an extensive agricultural region of the United States, stretching nearly 2000 miles from Detroit, Mich., to Laredo, Tex. An interesting feature of the route, from a good road standpoint, is the fact that it traverses one state, Michigan, that has rejected roads that "begin nowhere, go nowhere and end nowhere."

Not only does the International Pavedway offer a splendid scenic route for motorists, but what is perhaps more important it passes through a region that requires good roads to fully develop its resources.

Detroit, the great motor car manufacturing city, must have good highways leading from it if its industries are to be developed to the fullest extent; and again, good roads mean as much to the great copper mines, the valuable cereal growing section, the big iron ore deposits, the salt-producing territory and the immense timber lands which make Michigan one of the most prominent states in the Union in regard to natural resources.

After traversing Michigan and passing through a corner of Ohio, this highway strikes into Indiana, another state abundant in natural resources, with its coal mines, extensive iron manufactures, limestone industry and its grain belt, together with its stock raising business, and manufacture of automobiles.

Winding its way through fertile Illinois and touching Springfield, the capital of that state, the pavedway enters Missouri, where corn, wheat and oats are the staple products, and where poultry products are extensive. In Missouri, also, this highway is aiding in the development of lead ore mines.

Possibly excepting Missouri, the International Pavedway ultimately may be of more benefit to Arkansas than to any other state, passing through the most important part of the state, as it does, and touching Little Rock, the capital. The valley of the Arkansas river is unsurpassed as a cotton-producing country, but this business is susceptible of more development. Corn fields are also doing good work toward the production of more and better corn. The hauling of lumber, as well as of practically every other commodity, also requires good roads.

Crossing Texas, the pavedway passes through the capital, Austin. Hence this great highway touches three state capitals. Traversing seven states and 88 counties, it also touches 66 county seats. These seven states have a population of 4,660,957, while 139 adjoining counties have a population of 3,183,850, making a total population of 7,844,807 directly served or adjoining this road. These seven states contain 26.8 per cent of the population of the United States and of the total representation in the Congress of the United States, embracing nearly 20 per cent of the total area of the country.

The development of highways in the states served by the International Pavedway has been intensely interesting, and is going forward rapidly. Road building bees have played an important part in the work. An ambitious project was undertaken by the Lake Huron Shore Good Roads Association, the building in one day of the connecting links in a 263-mile highway from Bay City to Mackinaw. It is estimated that gravel, sand and earth to the amount of 150,000 cubic yards were handled in one day, there being 5000 men and 2000 women at work, aided by 3000 teams and 750 autos. The road passes through 48 townships and eight counties. Following this "bee day," more than 50 "bees" have been held in various counties.

Missouri has "pulled out of the mud," making a big start by means of a "road-mending picnic." It is said that work done on this day was worth \$1,500,000. Women took an important part in the campaign. The 6000 members of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs aided the movement, and thousands of farmers' wives and other women prepared and served meals for the workers.

The volunteer workers varied from 30,000 a day to 300,000, the latter figures being the estimate of Governor Major, based on reports sent to him from all parts of the state. About 8000 road overseers were busy. Every city, town and hamlet was represented in the movement, and in the farming district nearly every man enlisted. Four Kansas City men each carried from Paris to local organizers sufficient money to hire a number of men to do their share of road work.

Arkansas is making excellent progress in road building. C. W. Highfill, member of the council of commissioners of the National Highways Association and of the highway commission of the state, says:

"The state as a whole is in its infancy, and the people have just begun to realize the importance of good roads for its country districts. If we can get immigrants interested with us, we know that we have first got to



© National Highways Association

The International Pavedway, taking the traveler diagonally across the United States, from the Rio Grande to the Great Lakes

building good roads for them, but this is being done, and there are possibly more roads being built in the various communities throughout the state now than there ever have been before. If we had the right under our constitution to issue bonds for the purpose of building roads, there would be from one half million to one and one half million bonds floated in practically every county in the state."

Of the big cities touched by the International Pavedway, St. Louis is of course the most important, and from this point, as well as many others along the route of 1960 miles covered, other great highways spread in many directions. The more important junctions include Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, Tex.

The pavedway is a part of a great movement that is spreading throughout the country, not because of the local pride of communities in the appearance of their roads, but because good roads are held by some to be the best investment that any community can make, an investment that makes it possible for the men who use the roads to become more prosperous.

BY OTHER EDITORS

New Steamship Service

ST. LOUIS STAR—Direct steamship service has been begun between Philadelphia and South American ports. That is the kind of service the shipping bill passed by Congress is intended to initiate and stimulate. If private enterprise institutes sufficient transportation of that kind the government certainly will not do so. It will seek routes needing service and not crowd private ships off established routes.

The Farmers' Prosperity

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Little Rock—At the opening session of the Farmers' National Congress, now holding the thirty-sixth annual meeting at Indianapolis, H. E. Stockbridge of Atlanta, its president, said "the American farmer has never seen so general or widespread a period of agricultural prosperity as that of the present year." So we must believe that the American farmers are going to the polls on Nov. 7 and vote to leave well enough alone.

Islanders Are Educated

CEDAR RAPIDS GAZETTE—The United States will acquire no liability of illiteracy by the transfer of the Danish West Indies. Authorities make the statement that 97 per cent of the people of the islands, white and black, native and those who have come from islands of the British West Indies, are able to read and write. Considering the origin of these people and the fact that they have constituted a distant colony, held chiefly for commercial reasons, the condition speaks volumes for the humanity of the Danes. Neither will the political government need to undergo great change. Each of the islands now has a local legislative body, the political organization comprising with American institutions. About the only changes will be in the flag, the official language, the harbor laws and tariff regulations.

SOLDIERS' VOTE TEST CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Before the end of the week it is expected that the supreme court will decide whether a member of the state militia who has returned from the Mexican border too late to register will be able to vote at the coming general election. Arguments will be heard today in a test case brought by the law committee of Tammany Hall.

IN THE LIBRARIES

A manuscript recently discovered in the Northwestern University library will be of the greatest aid in solving many perplexing questions relating to the Moseten Indians of northeastern Bolivia.

The author of the work was an Italian missionary named Benigno Bibbetti. The manuscript consists of 85 large folio pages containing a vocabulary of 2500 words in Moseten and Spanish, a grammatical essay and a religious treatise. Most remarkable of all is the fact that there are three discourses entirely in Moseten. This language is one of the least known of the aboriginal idioms of Bolivia, and while a little has been previously published relating to it, there has never been sufficient material hitherto to make much progress. The manuscript in question was discovered by Dr. Rudolph R. Shuller, who is investigating a quantity of material included in the library which Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, librarian for Northwestern University, purchased when in La Paz, Bolivia, a year and a half ago.

The Harvard Travelers Club has deposited its collection of 120 volumes on travel and exploration in the library of the Harvard Club, Boston. The collection is on the shelves where all members have access to it and is arranged in the following divisions: Africa, Arctic, Central and South America and Antarctic, the Far East, Miscellaneous.

A joint meeting of the Kansas and Oklahoma state library associations will be held at Arkansas City, Kan., from Oct. 31 to Nov. 3.

If public libraries had all the money they desired, many of them would use some of it either for putting up a new building or for enlarging and improving the structure now in use. For example, the librarian in Cincinnati says that he would like to see the main building of the public library in that city go up eight or ten stories on its present site, which is 80 x 200 feet. This building was planned for a theater of the same dimensions in the United States. For the past 18 years the library has served the whole of Hamilton county. The main building is believed to be the busiest single library building in this country, with the possible exception of the main building in New York city.

The librarian in Camden, N. J., writes that he would like to have in the main building one or two rooms for the free use of debating clubs but lack of money stands in the way; from Worcester, Mass., comes the report that if a sufficient appropriation were available, the library would like to add a reference or study room for children, and an intermediate room. Rather startling is the announcement from the librarian in Oklahoma City that the present library building has nothing to recommend it; that when an addition was made this did not improve the original structure, and that if it could be built over again, she would like to have everything about it changed.

"This is a new library building," writes the librarian in Portland, Ore., "and at present I cannot think of any drastic changes I should wish to make if we should rebuild. The general plan of the building is a great success, and is quite different from the plan of other public libraries, inasmuch as the stacks are in the center of the building, artificially heated and artificially lighted but touching the main reference and circulation departments—a great saving of time. The next step for us, if I am able to bring it about, will be the growth of the music collection into a music department with a special room properly fitted up."

As yet the San Diego, Cal., public library has not been able to add many of the helpful features which should make the library a social center, because of lack of funds and lack of space. With books shelved to the ceilings from basement to garret, there is little room left for such features as study rooms, lecture and assembly halls. What is wanted is sufficient money for a site in the heart of the city, a new building or

buildings and grounds, and an increased staff which would make the library truly a social center, where democracy could express itself and where no distinction would be made for race, sex, creed or political affiliations.

A campaign for more funds has already begun. In January, 1916, the library board succeeded in persuading the city council to increase the appropriation \$2800. The library is acting on the theory that the only ultimately practical way to make the community realize the needs of the library is through a process of education. It is believed that cooperation and insistent publicity work with all women's clubs, schools, civic organizations, and especially with the city officials, will create a sympathetic relation with the library so that its financial needs will be adequately met.

A somewhat unusual situation exists in Los Angeles. Here the public library occupies three floors in an office building in the very center of the city. "To this fact we ascribe our immense patronage," declares the librarian, "and we would rather be in an office building in the center of things than in a beautiful classical monument, especially with the city officials, will create a sympathetic relation with the library so that its financial needs will be adequately met."

The Seattle library is fortunate in owning the ground of an entire city block, so that it will be possible to enlarge the building to twice its present size. This enlargement will give not only needed space for growth of the different departments but also space for auditoriums large and small. Then it will be possible for the library to follow the example of the library in Portland, Ore., and become a social center.

AMERICA'S GAIN
IN ESTIMATION
OF THE CHINESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The admiration which China has for the United States, and the gratitude for the fair treatment accorded that country when this government returned a substantial portion of its share of the Boxer indemnity is frankly discussed by a Japanese correspondent of the recorder's office of the University of Pennsylvania. This correspondent has gathered statistics in Pekin which show that there are 154 natives in that city who have studied in American colleges and universities, more than 100 of whom are officially connected with the government. Most of the returned students are teaching in schools and universities, while others are in business. Referring to the return of a portion of the Boxer indemnity, the Japanese correspondent says:

"The part of the Boxer indemnity remitted by America in 1908 is being spent by the Chinese government in American scholarships. The Tsing Huan College in Pekin, which prepares students for foreign universities, is kept up out of the same fund."

"When America announced her intention of returning the surplus indemnity funds the Chinese were profusely grateful and America's moral position in business, referring to the return of a portion of the Boxer indemnity, the Japanese correspondent says:

PHILADELPHIA TO
TEST FREE SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Deciding to make a test of the "free speech ban" that has been placed on women suffragists, and others who wish to discuss important questions in the open on the City Hall plaza, a mass meeting has been called for Saturday night, when it is expected that a large number of citizens will make a protest against the action of the city administration and the police in denying them the right to hold meetings. A number of open-air meetings have been stopped in the past few weeks.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sir William Patrick Byrne, K. C. V. O., C. B., whose appointment as under-secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland has just been announced, has had a long experience in departmental affairs. Educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and St. Bede's College, Manchester, Sir William entered the general postoffice as a clerk in 1881. Three years later he went to the home office. He was appointed private secretary to the permanent under-secretary of state in 1891, and to the secretary of state in 1895. Subsequently, Sir William filled many important positions as chairman or member of special committees appointed by the department, and in 1910 he went to Paris as British delegate to the international congress on aerial navigation, which in that year met in the French capital. Since 1913 he has held the position of chairman of the board of control of the home office.

The Hon. William Howard Hearst, K. C., has been premier of the province of Ontario since 1914. A native of Canada, the premier received his education in Toronto. He was trained for the legal profession, and, being called to the bar in 1888, began practice in that year at Sault Ste. Marie. He became a member of the Ontario Legislature in 1903, and was member for the electoral district of Sault Ste. Marie in 1911 and 1914. In the former year he filled the responsible post of minister of lands, forests and mines, and his work in a public capacity was recognized last year by Toronto University in the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him.

Henry B. Joy, president of the National Lincoln Highway Association, has just been inspecting the proposed route between Salt Lake City and Fallon, Nev., and announces a change of plan as the result of his scrutiny. He is a Massachusetts man, who studied at Phillips Exeter Academy and at the Sheffield scientific school. He found his way West in his youth, took a subordinate position in a Utah mining company, and steadily rose until he became assistant treasurer. Coming East as far as Detroit in 1889 he established business relations, manufacturing and financial, that have brought him wealth and a position of importance in local and national affairs. Thus he is one of the directors of the federal reserve bank of the Chicago district, a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and a member of the American Protective Tariff League. In the automobile industry of the country he is a major figure.

Charles Azro Prouty, who heads the valuation department of the Interstate commerce commission of the United

States, which has just made its report on two railroads of the South, the first specimen of the work that he and his associates were appointed to do, is a Vermont lawyer and a Dartmouth graduate. Decided ability as a mathematician was shown by him in youth, and after his scholastic career he worked with the famous S. P. Langley in the Alleghany observatory. Then followed a period of school teaching, and then study of the law. A brief political career in Vermont was conspicuous for probity and ability. On the professional side he served his brethren and the state well by eight years of careful reporting of the decisions of the state supreme court. In 1896 he was made a member of the interstate commerce commission and proved to be one of the most competent men for the difficult place that the country has had there. He combines knowledge of law and aptitude in dealing with statistics to an exceptional degree; and when it comes to getting at the heart of an issue, either over ethics or the technical details of railway administration, he is very penetrating. Naturally, then, when the enormous task of valuing the railway properties of the country was assumed by the government in 1914 he was taken from the commission and put at the head of the valuation department.

Willis Rodney Whitney, who has been selected to sound the call for marked extension of chemical research in the United States, at the coming session of the American Mining Congress, is now employed by the General Electric Company at its research laboratories. Last year he was named an expert member of the United States naval consulting board, in recognition of his standing in his profession. Like so many other eminent men of his calling, he is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in a comparatively recent class, that of '90. After further preparation, in Germany, he returned to Boston and began to teach chemistry in the institution from which he was graduated. When he left to enter the Edison Company's employ he was professor of theoretical chemistry. He has been president of the American Chemical Society, and is a member of the institutes of mining and of electrical engineers.

CHICAGO SCHOOL PLAYGROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau CHICAGO, Ill.—Thirty playgrounds which will be ready for use next spring in connection with schoolhouses were recently dedicated by the board of education and the city council committee on parks, playgrounds and bathing beaches. Eighteen more are to be equipped next year.

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It seems incredible that any woman, in these "high cost of living" days, should deliberately pay more than she need for anything; though she often does so through lack of information.

For \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5.00 every woman of average figure, of whatever type, can secure a Nemo Corset that will fit her accurately without delay or alteration, that will give her correct style and complete comfort and satisfaction, and that will outwear two ordinary corsets.

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NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

WESTERN DISTRICTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona voters this fall a second time for a President. She was admitted to statehood just in time to cast her electoral strength of three ballots for Mr. Wilson in 1912. She had previously chosen George W. P. Hunt to be her first Governor. Arizona is normally Democratic. There was but one Republican in the second state Legislature, and there appears to be but little pre-election reason to presume against the carrying of the state by President Wilson. Henry Ashurst, Democratic candidate for reelection to the United States Senate, and Carl Hayden, candidate for reelection to the House of Representatives. George J. Stoneman, chairman of the state central committee, places the Democratic majority for the federal ticket at not less than 10,000. There are less than 300,000 persons in Arizona, and, excluding Indians, Mexicans and other aliens, the voting population will not exceed 75,000, so a 10,000 vote is not as small as it would sound in one of the populous eastern states.

Thomas Maddox, Republican committee chairman, points to what he terms "a rising tide for Hughes," and the activities of the Woman's party, which is strongly organized and entrenched in Arizona, as proof of the claim that not only will the Democrats not carry the state, but that the Republicans will win by a "safe majority."

As a matter of fact the real fight is concentrated on the governorship. Governor Hunt is making his appeal for a third term reelection on his labor record. He is for all "labor reforms" and has the solid support of organized labor throughout the state.

It appears now as though Arizona would retain her place in the Democratic column, with the Governor running somewhat behind the balance of the ticket because of the concerted opposition which is being directed against him.

Arizona went dry two years ago, but a supreme court decision held that liquor might be imported for "personal use." Two liquor propositions are up: one seeks to make the state really dry by prohibiting importation, and making the mere possession of liquor a misdemeanor. The other is a local option measure which would delegate to each city or county the right to regulate the matter within its own jurisdiction. The joker in this measure is a clause providing that an election "may" be held every two months.

There are two women candidates for the Legislature: Mrs. Pauline O'Neill of Phoenix, and Mrs. Rachel Berry of Apache county. Both are Democrats. The Socialists have nominated women candidates for state superintendent of instruction and for secretary of state.

North Dakota Uncertain

President Wilson Stands Well With the Average Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—A number of disturbing factors combine this fall to make the North Dakota political situation unusually uncertain, even for North Dakota. The state is normally Republican, but the only man who has done any effective work for the Republican cause in North Dakota to date is A. J. Beveridge of Indiana, and he visited only the eastern border of the state. The one man who could make a Republican national victory absolutely certain in North Dakota—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin—has not stirred a hand, even in his own state, which is listed among the doubtful ones.

So far as the state ticket is concerned, there is no question that the Republicans will carry the state. This is due to the fact that every candidate on the ticket, with the exception of the nominee for state treasurer, has been endorsed by the Non-Partisan League, the great farmers' political organization which will absolutely control the political fortunes of North Dakota, in so far as it cares to do so, for the next two years. The Non-Partisan League, as a matter of fact, nominated the Republican state and legislative tickets at the primaries last June.

The league, openly at least, is not however, taking any part in the national campaign. It professes no interest in politics outside of the state. E. B. Wood, manager of the Equity Live Stock Exchange of St. Paul, and one of the "Big Five" of the Non-Partisan League, in an authorized interview given The Christian Science Monitor, asserts positively that the league is not openly or secretly supporting either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson, Mr. McCumber or Mr. Burke, and that every member of the league is expected to consult his own convictions in matters of national policy. "We will, however," stated Mr. Wood, "elect every man we have endorsed for state and legislative offices."

Logically, North Dakota should return a big plurality for Mr. Hughes. As a matter of fact, the state is decidedly doubtful. There is no large labor vote which might be expected to swing the state into the Wilson column, but the President stands very well with the average farmer, and it has been very difficult to stir up much interest in old-time Republican policies of protection and tariff, as preached by Hughes and Fairbanks. It is quite generally felt, in fact, that the Republican cause would have gained from keeping both Hughes and Fairbanks out of the state, for their style of campaigning does not appeal to the westerner, whose idol is still Theodore

Roosevelt, and whose high priest, in North Dakota, at least, is Senator La Follette.

Wisconsin Is Doubtful

Roosevelt Influence Disliked by Many German Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Wisconsin, normally a safe Republican state, is this year in the doubtful column, at least as far as the national election is concerned. The final result will be perhaps a splitting of votes between the national and state tickets. Wisconsin voters are lined up this year, more than ever before as progressives or stalwarts, and party lines are apt to be swept away. Senator R. M. La Follette, progressive Republican, is practically sure of reelection. At the same time the chances are good for the reelection of Gov. E. L. Phillips, Republican. If, however, President Wilson sweeps the state, it is just possible that he will carry with him the election of Burr Williams, Democratic candidate for Governor.

The national situation is quite complicated. Many German-Americans, especially those controlled by the German-American alliance, will vote for Mr. Hughes, if their declarations of last summer are lived up to. On the other hand there are many German citizens who dislike Roosevelt's influence and feel that after all, President Wilson is their best friend. Furthermore, the La Follette faction of the Republican party, led by several influential newspapers, is supporting Mr. Wilson. The northern part of the state is also favorable to Mr. Wilson because the Democratic candidate for Governor is from that section.

Wisconsin voters are particularly given to thinking for themselves and splitting their vote as their best judgment dictates. Thus it would not be surprising to many if November's election would bring forth majorities in this state for a Democratic President, a progressive Republican senator and a stalwart Republican Governor.

Minnesota May Be Close

"Wilson Republicans" Likely to Upset Calculations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Though Minnesota has not been placed in the list of doubtful or pivotal states, by either side, at the presidential elections in November, it would not surprise impartial observers here to see a very close race between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson, with the normal Republican majority greatly reduced.

Democratic leaders say that there will be a great number of ballots cast by "Wilson Republicans," while their party opponents declare that the "Wilson Republicans" is largely a figment of the imagination.

The Wilson strength lies largely among the labor votes in the cities, and with farmers who tend to pacifism and who have been extremely prosperous in the past few years.

Kansas Predictions

Hughes and Capper Expected to Get Large Pluralities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Every indication points to Kansas going Republican this year. Republican leaders assert that it will go for Hughes and Governor Capper by between 75,000 and 100,000. Democratic leaders assert that Mr. Wilson will carry the state by 25,000. Some Democratic leaders admit that Governor Capper will be elected. The best unprejudiced information on the Kansas situation indicates that the state will give Mr. Hughes between 30,000 and 40,000 plurality, and that Governor Capper will have from 60,000 to 70,000 plurality.

The entire Republican state ticket will run about with the presidential vote. The Republicans should have a good working majority in both branches of the Legislature, about 80 of the 125 members of the House and 28 or 30 members of the Senate. The Republicans will carry four congressional districts. It seems certain that the Democrats will carry at least two of the remaining four districts, and the other two are doubtful. The two doubtful districts are represented by Democrats who are up for reelection, and there is a contest in each. The Democrats now have six congressmen and the Republicans two.

Wyoming Campaign

Interest in National Issues Small—State Questions Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Wyoming women, during the present campaign, are devoting their attention to the endorsement of state candidates who will pledge themselves to the support of legislative measures, favored by the various women's organizations, more than they are to the national election. This fact exists despite efforts that are being persistently made by suffrage leaders from other states to induce the women of Wyoming to unite in the support of national candidates who have declared themselves in favor of nation-wide equal suffrage. And in this regard, the women are no different during the present campaign than they

have been during the campaigns of the past number of years.

In Wyoming the women voters, as the men voters, have long ago affiliated with the political parties of their own choice and in national affairs they unite with the men voters of their own political affiliations—in the advancement of the issues of their own parties.

While in three counties of the state there have been organized women's Republican clubs, and in several cities, the women have cooperated with the men in the organization of Woodrow Wilson clubs, there is very little demonstration among the women collectively in the support of any national party.

Very few Wyoming women have allied themselves with the Women's Congressional Union and the Women's party, despite the fact that representatives of these organizations are working to this end. And yet, the fact that Wyoming women have not allied themselves to these organizations, does not mean that they are hostile to the cause they represent. They are, on the contrary, it is safe to say, largely in favor of it. To judge from past elections the majority of Wyoming women are Republicans, particularly as regards the politics of the candidates to the United States Congress and to the presidency of the United States, and there is no reason to believe that they have changed their politics. Yet they do not take kindly to united work for this party among the women as against the men.

Members of the women's federation of clubs recently pledged themselves to vote for all candidates to the Legislature who would declare themselves in favor of the passage of a bill providing for the creation of the office of supervising matron of all state institutions where women and children are confined. A ticket, containing the names of the candidates who make such a pledge to the federation, is being prepared and an active campaign is being waged for the election of this ticket.

Probably the greater number of women are interested in the election of the candidates endorsed by the Wyoming Anti-Saloon League and the state W. C. T. U. for the enactment of a law which will submit the question of state-wide prohibition to the vote of the people. This measure is receiving much attention from the women of the state.

The women, some months ago, took up the work of securing expressions of legislative candidates on the codification of the state school laws. A state school code committee, appointed by Gov. John B. Kendrick, has been at work during the past year codifying the state school laws in view of submitting them to the coming Legislature for their enactment. As it was found on careful canvass that these laws would be adopted by the state Legislature without the need of a campaign, the issue was accordingly dropped.

HAWAIIAN MUSIC NOW HEARD ALL OVER THE LAND

HONOLULU, H. T.—W. D. Adams of Honolulu, who recently left the Hawaiian Islands for the American mainland to supervise the making of Hawaiian music for phonographs, on his return to Honolulu said: "I think the Hawaiian islands have received more first-class advertising through Hawaiian music than from any other organized effort for publicity. Everywhere I visited—music halls, vaudeville shows, hotels, cafes—Hawaiian dance music is played and Hawaiian songs are sung."

During his visit Mr. Adams sold more than 400,000 copies of two Hawaiian songs, and he ascertained that at least 1,000,000 copies of Hawaiian selections were sold during the year from the Atlantic to the Pacific. By a strange oversight the popular Hawaiian air "Aloha Oe," the composition being generally accredited to Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, was never copyrighted by the composer, or the original publisher.

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ABOLISHMENT OF SIX-PARTY LINES PLAN IS OPPOSED

Residents of Area Affected by Proposal of Telephone Company Appear Before Board

Opposition to the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to discontinue all six-party district telephones in Salem, Beverly, Peabody, Danvers and Marblehead on Dec. 1 was voiced by residents of the district affected by the proposed change in service at a hearing before the public service commission yesterday. Speakers protesting against the petition declared that it was merely an attempt to increase rates without providing better service.

Under the existing six-party system subscribers receive a service with unlimited calls in the district at \$25 a year. By substituting a two-party and four-party service as proposed by the telephone company the best rates the subscribers can secure will be \$33. Former Representative Alvah J. Bradstreet of Danvers said that the present system was giving good service and that to obtain similar service under the proposed change the subscribers would have to pay \$33. Harry A. Webster of Salem and Francis J. Crowley of Beverly also spoke in opposition to the petition.

Benjamin C. Lane, representing the United Improvement Association, opposed the petition. He referred to the unsuccessful attempts of the public service commission to secure an appropriation from the Legislature in the past three years to investigate the entire telephone business in the state to ascertain the cost of service and the earnings of the business. He argued that until such a comprehensive investigation was made the commission could not consistently and honestly endorse a change in rates in any one section.

He said that the petition was simply a repetition of the company's general plan to take away cheaper rates under the pretext of better service when sufficient subscribers had been secured at the low rates to give value to the exchange service. He declared that experience had shown and the company had admitted that telephone rates throughout the state were all so interrelated that a change in any part of the state established a precedent that was likely to affect rates in other parts.

E. K. Hall, vice-president of the company said that the change was in the interests of the public, that the expansion and progress of telephone service demanded it, and that the abolition of the six-party lines would result in increased economy and efficiency of service. Mr. Hall was asked by a member of the commission if it were true that increased economy and efficiency would follow the abolition of the six-party line, why lower rates rather than higher ones should not be established.

Mr. Hall stated that 500 of the 600 users of the six-party line in the district had voluntarily accepted the change to the two-party and four-party service. Exception to this statement was taken by some of the residents, who declared that their "voluntary" acceptance of the change was made with the understanding that lower rates and not higher rates as their next bill indicated would be charged. It is expected that the commission will hand down its ruling on the hearing within a short time.

BOSTON Y. M. C. U. LECTURES
Distribution and salesmanship will be the topic of a series of lectures to open at the Boston Y. M. C. U. on Thursday evening. Harold Whitehead of the school of business administration will speak on "The Development of Business Channels of Distribution, the Various Distributory Elements." The course will consist of special lectures by successful salesmen.

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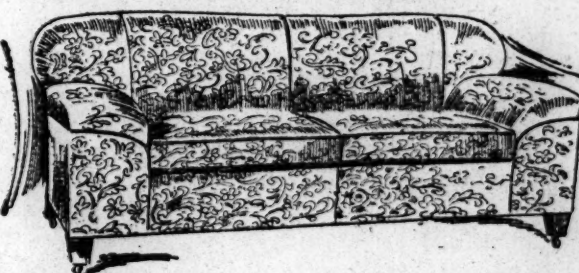
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VOTES OF ALIEN SYMPATHIZERS NOT DESIRED

(Continued from page one)

ing his speech of acceptance July 31. Before the Bronx, as before the audience in Harlem, Mr. Hughes endorsed the Republican platform plank, declaring for a treaty with Russia "that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation or prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens, whether native-born or alien."

"We are devoted to the ideals of civil and religious liberty and we cannot recognize any racial or religious discrimination with respect to the privileges of our citizens, whether at home or abroad."

"The Republican party also renews the pledge to maintain the right of asylum which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted. We obtained liberties established by those who fled from religious and political persecution and we have the deepest sympathy for all who seek a place of refuge from oppression. We welcome those who seek the opportunities of American freedom, and on the other hand we insist that they shall recognize their responsibilities. We must wisely promote all agencies of Americanization. We can permit no divided allegiance, no alien spirit, no un-American outlook."

"It is not race or place of birth, but the supreme love of our country that counts. It is this that is a country that is worth fleeing to. It is a country that is worth preserving. It will not be preserved unless it is the home of the brave as well as the land of the free."

Mr. Hughes will spend today in New York. He will speak tonight in Brooklyn and will leave on the fourth and last trip of the campaign tomorrow morning.

Cincinnati Program

City Club to Entertain President on Non-Partisan Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—With much emphasis being placed on the announcement that his visit is strictly non-political and non-partisan, arrangements for the visit of President Wilson to Cincinnati tomorrow have been completed. A day filled with activity for both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson is planned by the City Club, under the auspices of which the visit is made.

The President's special will arrive at the Grand Central station at 11:30 a. m. and a large reception committee will be awaiting it. There will be 26 in the Wilson party, including President and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tamm, Dr. Grayson, C. L. Swen, W. S. Johnson, J. N. Schaffer, stenographers, maid, messenger, secret service men and press representatives. Automobiles will take the party to the Sinton hotel.

The President and Mrs. Wilson—the latter is to share in all the activities of the day—then will go to the Chamber of Commerce auditorium. There welcoming speeches will be made by Mayor Puchta and others and the President will respond. A reception is to follow.

A feature of this, the President's first visit to Cincinnati, will be an automobile tour of the city. School children along the route will be dismissed to welcome him. This action by the board of education was attended by a show of partisanship, two Republican board members protesting against dismissing school in honor of the President. A dinner at the Business Men's Club and a speech by President Wilson at Music hall will complete the day's program.

Col. Roosevelt in Denver

Former President Arouses Enthusiasm at Night Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—An old-time torchlight parade, red fire, bursting bombs, and several bands furnished the setting for the appearance of Colonel Roosevelt here yesterday. He addressed a meeting, planned especially for women, in the afternoon and spoke before an audience which overtaxed the seating capacity of the Municipal Auditorium at night.

Miss Mary Antin and Mrs. Raymond Robins of the woman's special party, touring the country in behalf of Mr. Hughes' candidacy, attempted to address the night gathering but could not finish on account of the confusion and calls for "Teddy." Public enthusiasm, which marked Colonel Roosevelt's visits here in the past, was missing upon his arrival yesterday but he was given a real ovation at the Auditorium affair, despite the fact that there was considerable Wilson cheering and some heckling.

He attacked the Wilson foreign and national guard policies and spoke at length on Americanism and preparedness. He mentioned Mr. Hughes only once and that five minutes before the close of an hour's talk.

Colonel Roosevelt urged that compulsory training would redound to the benefit of the nation, by increasing democracy, developing American youth physically and mentally, and aiding the country's social and industrial development. His criticism of President Wilson included a declaration that the executive had "exchanged offices for political support."

Colonel Roosevelt advocated repeal of the Hay military bill and the restoration of the militia to its former status. He cited Switzerland's development as an instance of what compulsory military training would do in developing a country "physically, mentally and morally."

In his afternoon speech he declared the passage of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women was the most practical and expedient goal for

the suffragists now, and asserted Mr. Hughes would maintain his announced stand in favor of this amendment.

Woman Candidate

Mrs. Josephine Fernald of California Out for Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—One of the interesting features of the congressional election in this state is the candidacy for Congress, on the Democratic ticket, of Mrs. Josephine Fernald from the fourth district, as an opponent of Republican candidate Julius Kahn. Mrs. Fernald being one of the three women candidates for Congress in the entire country. Although Mr. Kahn has represented this district in Congress continuously for 17 years with the exception of one term, and is usually elected by a large majority, and although it may seem unlikely that an untitled woman will be chosen to succeed a veteran wheel-horse of the Republican party in the lower house, still Mrs. Fernald's supporters bring forward arguments intended to show that unusual conditions attending the present election place her candidacy well within the range of possibility.

The two elements that are cited as giving Mrs. Fernald a chance for election are the alleged dissatisfaction of the labor vote, which is strong in this district, with Mr. Kahn's opposition to the Adamson eight-hour law, and the large women's vote which, it is expected, will go to Mrs. Fernald. It is argued that Mrs. Fernald should receive the labor vote, not only because of Mr. Kahn's alleged anti-labor record but because she herself has a strong pro-labor record, having been for many years a leading member of the musicians union. And it is argued that she should receive a large proportion of the women's vote not only because she stands for forward-looking humanitarian legislation, but because the Woman's party, that is making a strong campaign against all other Democratic candidates, is making an exception in her case and giving her a free field.

Third Article Issued

Democratic Committee on "Secret Purposes" of Conference

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The third article issued by the Democratic National Committee, based on the alleged minutes of the "American Independence Conference," of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is a leading member and with whom Charles E. Hughes conversed, declares that the official records of the "conference" disclose these facts:

"1—The purely racial and secret purposes of the organization as a weapon of vengeance and force against Anglo-Saxon influences in America, as revealed in the official report of the committee on plans.

"2—The striking emphasis upon the permanency of the so-called 'American Independence Conference' and its avowed purpose of dominating American elections, not only in this presidential campaign, but, as pointedly proclaimed, in all future elections.

"3—The alliance and cooperation between the 'American Independence Conference' and the 'American Embargo Conference,' thereby disproving the claim that the 'American Independence Conference' is purely a patriotic body.

"4—The present and future members are enjoined to extend their oath of allegiance to the organization 'to their children and their children's children'—the oath of the vendetta.

"5—The law requiring publicity of campaign contributions and disbursements."

The statement continues: "Attention is directed to an extraordinary declaration of Jeremiah O'Leary and his fellow propagandists by which in effect they undertake to place their secret organization above the power of the government. The confidential report of the committee on plans contains this amazing statement:

"This committee is confident that this national organization can, by making the necessary effort, soon weld those local leaders into an organization that will make Senator Husting elaborate his declaration that 'the government, with its powerful means, could not accomplish what this organization has done.'"

O'Leary Brings Suit

Chairman McCormick Summoned in \$100,000 Action

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jeremiah A. O'Leary has had a summons served on Chairman McCormick of the Democratic national committee in a libel suit in which he is asked for \$100,000 damages. This is the second suit of a similar nature Mr. O'Leary has brought against the national chairman. At that time Mr. O'Leary said he wanted an American jury to determine to what extent a citizen could criticize the President of the United States, and if it was disloyal for a citizen to call attention to certain facts.

In this suit, as in the former, Mr. O'Leary is represented by Attorney John E. Jones of 38 Park row, the same address as Mr. O'Leary's office. Chairman McCormick turned the matter over to his attorney, Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr. He said he had no idea on what Mr. O'Leary's second suit was based.

Gerard Conference

Ambassador Discusses German Matters With President

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—James W. Gerard, American ambassador to Germany, came to Shadow Lawn yesterday to discuss with President Wilson what he characterized later as "every phase of the situation involved in my work at Berlin." He lunched with Mr. Wilson and remained with him after-

ward for more than two hours. The ambassador said he planned to remain in this country until after election, but would take no part in the presidential campaign.

He talked freely with reporters about various phases of the German situation, but refused absolutely to be quoted or to allow the publication of what he said. "I am representing the whole nation and cannot mix in politics," he said.

Mr. Gerard would not say specifically that he had discussed the submarine issue or peace with the President, but in reply to each direct question replied: "We discussed the entire situation." He did say, however, that it could be taken for granted that he would not be away from his post if he believed any immediate emergency was threatening.

Mr. Gerard said he expected to see the President again before leaving for Berlin. He declared he had not begun to make definite plans for sailing, and would not do so for two or three weeks. He mentioned one boat sailing the middle of November and another Dec. 1 as one he might take if conditions were favorable.

The ambassador said the German Emperor was seldom in Berlin, but spent most of his time on either the western or eastern front. He said that Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, former naval attaché to the United States, was in the admiralty office when he left for the United States.

"Drys" Assail Mr. Hughes

J. Frank Hanly Scores Him for Prohibition Silence

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Receipt of a copy of a letter Charles E. Hughes' secretary recently sent to the Michigan Dry Federation, saying that Mr. Hughes probably would make no declaration of his stand on the liquor question during the campaign, caused J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibitionist presidential candidate here last night, to launch a fresh attack on the Republican nominee.

"Mr. Hughes said the other day," Mr. Hanly declared, "that the country needed as never before an Abraham Lincoln and left the intimation that it might find a Lincoln in him, forgetful of the fact that Lincoln in his day accepted the challenge of invisible government, and called a million men to his side, put muskets in their hands and bade them shoot to death."

"Mr. Hughes' secretary wrote as follows," said Mr. Hanly, "in reply to a communication from the Prohibition leaders stating that Michigan 'wets' were trying to make it appear that Mr. Hughes was not in favor of prohibition and asking his real views on the issue."

"With regard to the report being circulated as to his view of national prohibition it is well to bear in mind that he always speaks for himself. Under these circumstances these reports are unworthy of credence until publicly corroborated by him. I might add that he is not likely to make any declaration on the subject."

Mr. Hanly remarked that the letter was characteristic of Mr. Hughes as his answer to other similar requests had been: "I have nothing to say in public or in private on that issue."

Many women attended the meetings as the dry special made stops down the state from Rochester, and the national candidates assured them repeatedly that they were for equal suffrage. The train will invade Pennsylvania today.

W. H. Taft on Long Tour

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former President Taft has left here on a speaking tour on behalf of Charles E. Hughes which will carry him into eight states and keep him engaged until Nov. 4.

Supreme Bench Favors League

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The entire bench of the supreme court of Alabama is in favor of the League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is the head, all of the judges having become members of the league, according to an announcement made here by its secretary, John Tilley. Mr. Tilley is conducting a campaign for membership throughout the state. A number of editors have joined the league.

MR. FORD PAYS MEN'S WAGES TO WOMEN

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, announced Tuesday that, as the result of an "inspiring talk" by President Woodrow Wilson two weeks ago, he had established the women workers in his plants upon the same pay basis as the men, which means that most of them will receive at least \$5 a day.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

All commissioned officials of the Greater Boston council, Boy Scouts of America, are to be guests of Charles C. Jackson, president of the council, at a dinner in the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Thursday at 7 p. m. There will be a general discussion of the various problems of the organization, followed by addresses. About 350 have accepted invitations to be present. Among the invited guests and speakers will be Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; George F. Willett, E. D. Brandegee, James A. Wilder, scout commissioner for Hawaii, as well as Prof. Joseph H. Beal of Harvard and Maj. Henry L. Higginson. The Harvard Glee Club will sing during the dinner.

HARVARD FORUM TO OPEN

In the Harvard Union next Tuesday evening the first forum of the present college year will be held. It will take the place of the proposed debate between members of the Harvard Wilson and Hughes clubs. The subject: "Resolved, That Woodrow Wilson should be reelected as President of the United States." The discussion will be open to all present. Judge A. P. Stone, Harvard '93, will preside.

CUBA TO PROCEED WITH MONUMENT TO THE MAINE

President Menocal Determined to Wait No Longer for Action by the Legislature

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—President Menocal is determined that the monument of Cuba to the battleship Maine and its victims lost in Havana harbor shall not wait longer on the caprice of the Cuban Congress, but shall be erected through the use of funds that the government finds to be available. President Menocal two or three years ago asked Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used in erecting a monument to the Maine upon which or around which were to be used two 12-inch guns and the fighting turret taken from the wreck when it was lifted from the mud of the harbor where it had been submerged for years.

The Cuban congressmen never reached the point where the recommendation of the President was considered, although he repeatedly called the subject to the attention of the legislators. Recently there has been quite a demand on the part of a number of American cities for relics of the Maine left here. These facts caused President Menocal and his cabinet members to act.

Jose Villalon, the secretary of public works, has ordered the bureau of civil construction to make certain alterations in the first plans drawn for the Maine monument and in the park where it is to be erected. Work will begin as soon as these alterations are accepted by President Menocal and Secretary Villalon.

The park is to form a part of Havana's Malecon or seaside driveway a three-mile extension of which has just been begun. It will be constructed off Santa Clara battery about midway between Havana proper and the suburb of Vedado. The change of location will necessitate some changes in the monument. It will be made higher and the cannon, sculptural groups, etc., will be at a height of four and a half meters above street level.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY

The Unitarian Sunday School Society held its autumn meeting in the Arlington Street church yesterday. At the afternoon session addresses were made by the Rev. Palfrey Perkins and the Rev. William I. Lawrence. The morning speakers included the Rev. Alfred R. Hussey, the Rev. Maxwell Savage, Miss Mary F. Gill, the Rev. Frederick May Eliot, president of the Young People's Union, and the Rev. Chester A. Drummond.

LOFT FACTORIES STUDIED

Cambridge city officials and members of the Board of Trade are making a study of the "loft factory" system. The idea is to bring about the erection of one or more of these factories for the accommodation of concerns which might be induced to come to Cambridge but are not in a position to erect factories of their own.

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OUTRANKING anything this store has previously shown in years the Hahne presentation of apparel for women, misses and girls is of unusual importance this season. Hahne garments possess the quality of correctness in a distinctive manner due to the careful selection in the first place, and secondly to our policy of keeping displays new and fresh by permitting the garments to remain only a short time on our floors. We pay little attention to the eccentricities of dress, but much to its correctness and real becomingness. Hence, Hahne garments are essentially "wearable."

Women's New Frocks

Street frocks and evening gowns, frocks for the matinee, for the "five o'clock," for theater, for church and general wear. Frocks in charmeuse, tulle, net and chiffon—trimmed with silver and gold laces, silver or gold embroidery, in pastel shades, as well as black; priced at \$17.50, \$19.75, \$24.75 to \$35.00. Another group of women's dresses is shown in Georgette crepe, trimmed with fur bands on large sailor collar, cuffs and bottom of skirts; waist trimmed with beads; price \$35.00.

Women's New Suits

A splendid selection is presented in this section in a style variety that is highly pleasing. A suit of wool velour, semi-fitted back, full flare from waistline, with points at side is a distinctive model—coat 45 inches long; collar and cuffs are trimmed with natural racoon; skirt full flare; price \$45.00. We are showing several attractive models in women's sport suits of wool jersey cloth—one is trimmed with fur collar and cuffs; colors are green, rose, gold and Burgundy; priced \$29.75 and \$32.50. As low as \$14.75 is a selection astonishing in the smartness of style, quality of fabric and carefulness of finish.



Metal Dress Hats

designed and added to our showing each day are much admired—a simply adorable lot are they with velvet brims and lace crowns; some are all silver or gold with seal or moleskin and flower trimmings; \$6.50 to \$20.00

Hahne's—Second Floor

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

On Thursday and Friday

(PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILL RENDERED DECEMBER 1ST)

Women's High-Grade Suits & Dresses

Exceptional Values

Suits of Broadcloth, copy of a foreign model, with low reverend collar and cuffs of black silk plush; obtainable in the various fashionable Autumn shades. 35.00

Smart Tailored Suits, in plain or checked Velours, Plain or two-tone Cheviot, Gabardine or Broadcloth in new models, introducing attractive style features. 24.75

New Afternoon and Street Gowns, in combinations of Chiffon Velvet and Georgette Crepe, Georgette Crepe over Satin, and all Satin, in the most desirable styles and colors. 55.00

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Satin, Crepe de Chine and combinations of Georgette Crepe, Satin and Serge, in the leading Fall shades. 24.75

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Special:

White Washable Shirting Silk

27 in. wide.....regularly 1.00, yd. 78c

White Washable Satin

36 in. wide.....regularly 1.75, yd. 1.35

Black Imperial Dress Satin

36 in. wide.....regularly 2.50, yd. 1.75

Black Chiffon Velveteen

34 in. wide.....regularly 3.50, yd. 2.35

ENGRAVING DEPT.

A unique showing of Personal Greeting Cards in many new and attractive designs. Orders placed now will insure better assortment.

Special Offering:

Engraving Plate in English Script, name only, to be used for Greeting Cards, 65c

Personal Greeting Cards printed from own plate, per dozen, 1.00 up

HANDKERCHIEFS

At Less Than Importer's Prices

For Men:

Pure Linen, tape edge, hand turned Handkerchiefs.....doz. 9.00

Pure Linen, tape edge, 1/4-inch hems.....doz. 6.00

With hand embroidered initials.....doz. 2.45, 3.00 and 4.50

Novelty colored edges.....each 50c, 75c, 1.00

For Women:

Sheer Linen, narrow hems.....doz. 2.75, 3.75 and 5.50

regularly 4.50 to 9.00

Tape edge.....regularly 4.50, doz. 3.00

Spanish hand embroidered in assorted designs.....box of 6, regularly 2.25, 1.65

Appenzel hand embroidered in assorted designs.....box of 6, regularly 3.00, 2.25

Madeira hand scalloped.....doz. 3.00

regularly 4.50

Hand embroidered initials.....doz. 2.25

regularly 3.00

Children's Cross-stitch Handkerchiefs.....box of 3, 50c

The Coward Shoe

A shoe designed to fit the foot, and at the same time be shapely. Many years of study and practice in shoe building have taught us that there are enough people who want a shoe built correctly to keep our facilities properly employed. We therefore specialize in shoes which meet every right and reasonable requirement. May we not sell YOU shoes?

JAMES S. COWARD, 262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(Near Warren Street) Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalog



BERTHA GOWNS

17-19 WEST 45th ST. NEW YORK



The Powder and Cream of Royalty



Sold in the best shops all over the world and 71 West 23rd St., New York

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COTTON MILLS EARNINGS ON RISING SCALE

Profits of From 10 to 31 Per Cent Being Shown by Many of New England's Chief Manufacturing Corporations

Special To The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Fall River cotton mill corporations are making remarkable reports of earnings, in the statements that they are issuing to their stockholders. Five corporations which held their annual stockholders' meetings Tuesday disclosed earnings ranging all the way from 10 to 31 per cent. Two other corporations which reported last week showed similarly gratifying profits.

The Tecumseh mill showed earnings of 27 per cent, the Arkwright 18 per cent, the Lincoln 24 per cent, the Stafford 10 per cent, the Davis 31 per cent, the Laurel Lake 17 per cent and the Bourne 11 per cent. Some Fall River mills have paid out small extra dividends, but none have distributed any amounts in line with such extraordinary profits. Some of these mills earned practically nothing during the four or five years prior to the last 12 months. They were forced to pass dividends quarter after quarter, and even then some of them lost some of their previously acquired surplus.

Part of these earnings has been spent for new machinery, but most of it has gone for the purpose of debt reduction or for surplus increase. The Lincoln has cut its net debt down from \$360,542 to \$154,776, the Tecumseh has increased its net quick surplus from \$201,221 to \$331,415, the Arkwright has cut down its net debt from \$267,248 to \$214,212, the Davis has wiped out its net debt of \$235,112 and created a net quick surplus of \$17,556, the Stafford has cut down its net debt from \$213,274 to \$153,802, the Bourne has wiped out its net debt of \$29,956 and created in its place a net surplus of \$20,310, and the Laurel Lake has increased its net quick surplus from \$37,156 to \$109,282.

Mill treasurers report to their stockholders that the outlook at present is for a continuation of these large profits. Cotton prices are higher than most manufacturers and brokers have even seen them, but cloth prices are also very high that there is a large margin of profits for the mills.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Department of commerce estimates earnings of trappers of North America in 1915 at \$20,000,000.

Mechanics & Metals Bank of New York points out that wage bill of 1400 firms has increased 32 per cent in past year, while food prices have risen 40 per cent.

Marine insurance rates Tuesday dropped back to rate in force before raid on shipping near Nantucket. Day following the U-boat raid insurance rates jumped 5 per cent.

San Francisco dispatch says that a commission which arrived in New York to act for banking and shipping interests of Norway will establish a \$2,500,000 Norwegian-American bank with headquarters in New York and branch in San Francisco to handle Norwegian shipping in western hemisphere.

Dr. Albert Hale, American commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, now in the United States says that last year Argentina imported several billion eggs from United States. Argentina is paying \$20 to \$40 a ton for coal, much of which comes from United States, and cannot get that at the prices wanted even at these prices.

Credits are being established by Norway with New York banks, one institution alone having paid out \$25,000,000 and planning an additional \$25,000,000 to finance payment for ships. Gross profits of Norwegian shipping companies in 1915 are estimated at \$134,000,000, and about the same for first six months of 1916. As high as \$200 a ton deadweight has been paid by a Norwegian firm for a new Japanese steamer.

The negotiations with American bankers for another direct British loan which may be as much as \$300,000,000, are approaching completion. Inquiry for the loan from financial and investment sources is said to be so general as to insure its success. It is planned to arrange the loan or notes in three classes of even amounts, first installment payable in 1919 and remaining two thirds in two years following. Loan will be direct obligation of Great Britain and Ireland and will probably bear interest of 5 1/2 per cent. It will be secured by American and foreign collateral, mostly bonds and preferred shares, having an aggregate market value of at least 20 per cent in excess of total amount to be offered.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month and year ago:

	Mo.	Yr.
10 highest gr. rails	94.36	1.15
10 2d grade rails	91.06	1.37
10 public utility	96.35	0.06
10 industrial	98.95	0.02
Combined average	98.15	0.03

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General American Tank Car Corporation has just closed the largest and most profitable contract in its history. Earnings reported are equal to 40 per cent on first preferred stock and after deducting dividend requirements, at rate of more than \$15 per share on the common.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Board of Trade membership sold \$7600, up \$100, a new high.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. C. Adler of Cohen & Adler; Essex.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Binghamton, N. Y.—J. J. Burns of Binghamton Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karsel; U. S.
Chicago—B. Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer, Bach & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—G. Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—J. B. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.
Chicago—J. Freehling of S. Freehling & Son; Essex.
Chicago—J. A. Ackerman of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—James Murphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Seiser of Boston Store; Essex.
Cincinnati—Aug. Levi of Charles Meis Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cleveland—Mr. Spencer of Adams & Ford; Den Moines, Ia.—Sol. Panzer; Essex.
Havana—Jose Fernandez; U. S.
Knoxville—E. E. McMillan of McMillan Hagen Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg—B. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Milwaukee—C. J. Ballman of the Schuster Stores; Thorm.
Minneapolis—M. McMann of the Savage Factories; Essex.
New York—J. Lapinsky; U. S.
New York—Leo Fried; Essex.
New York—Mr. Hurst of Claflin & Thayer.
New York—T. J. Murphy; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
Petersonburg—H. E. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Frank Hoffman of Masters & Hoffman; Adams.
Philadelphia—A. A. Ickler of N. Snellenberg & Co.; Adams.
Philadelphia—A. Schwartz; U. S.
Philadelphia—E. T. Anthony; U. S.
Philadelphia—F. J. Jantzen of Jantzen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. P. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.
Philadelphia—L. J. Fox; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. F. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Porto Rico—Gabriel Reus; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Portela; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoag of Fleichman & Morris; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson, Jr., of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Bros. Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
St. Louis—Abe Tober; Essex.
St. Louis—C. Black; Essex.
St. Louis—J. Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Paul—J. E. Rounds of F. Schultz & Co.; Parker.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—M. Lavenback; Tour.
Cambridge, Ont.—Richard Weston; U. S.
Christiana, Norway—E. S. Wagner; Essex.
Copenhagen, Denmark—Kay Andersen; Essex.
London, Eng.—William Box of Samuel Barrows & Co., Ltd.; Essex.
St. Louis—A. C. Brown and George Julew of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

PRINCETON HAS SPLENDID LINE FOR ITS ELEVEN

Backfield Has Been Slow in Rounding Into Championship Form Although the Material Is of the Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRINCETON, N. J.—Head Coach J. H. Rush and his assistants plan to give the Princeton varsity football team a hard scrimmage this afternoon in the Palmer stadium. As things stand today the Orange and Black faces the big games of its football season somewhat behind what should be the normal course of development. The Tigers have been backward all season because of the poor start received at Lake Minnewaska. The field was so poor there that no real scrimmages could be held, and consequently the men had almost no value from their practices until they reached Princeton after the first game with Holy Cross. Since then Coach Rush has not wanted the men to develop too swiftly. Consequently when the Tigers line up against Dartmouth Saturday they will not, as a team, be in top form. Despite the defeat of Dartmouth last Saturday, Coach Rush has gone on record as saying that he expects this game to be his hardest of the season.

It is not the line that Coach Rush is concerned about. That has given him no trouble all season. The way they literally pushed the Lafayette line men off their feet time and time again shows that the Princeton forwards are fully as powerful as can be expected. It is in the backfield that the chief lack of development has shown itself. The potential ability is there, but has simply, for some unknown reason, not cropped out. E. H. Driggs '17, O. Tibbott '17, A. Brown '17, and J. E. Eddy '17, as a backfield combine all the qualities that a model backfield ought to have. Driggs is unsurpassed in punting, and in line plunging Tibbott is a really great drop kicker; Brown is a speedy and clever open-field runner, while Eddy can do a little of everything besides being the general of the team. With this well-balanced attack it would seem that all should go smoothly, but that is not the case. In the first place, examinations and other causes have interfered with the practice of the regulars. No team work could be accomplished because the same backfield did not start in any two successive games. Even yet—W. B. Moore '17 is forced to remain on the side lines. When he returns he will undoubtedly replace Brown, for both rely on speed for their skill, and Moore is unquestionably the speedier of the two. He has also had more experience.

Eddy, at quarterback, is improving all the time. He is fast, shifty and has been running back punts with a brilliancy that reminds oldtimers of the days of H. A. H. Baker. His generalship, too, has improved. There were no mistakes in the Lafayette game such as marred his work earlier in the season. With wider experience gained as the season advances, freedom from thought about his position being taken away from him, and with the valuable tutelage of Rush concentrated on him alone as the first varsity quarterback, he should become by the time of the Yale game a real star. He has finally passed off all his examinations and is in no danger of being declared ineligible by the faculty.

As to the rest of the backfield, its work has been a big disappointment. Though the back could generally be advanced in midfield, the all-important scoring power was lacking. Against Lafayette this seemed to have been improved, but on account of the weakness of the opposing line no definite estimate of the strength of the Orange and Black attack could be made. It must be admitted, of course, that nothing but straight old-fashioned football was used, with no frills at all, but even so, the amount of ground gained, considering the weakness of the opponents, was not impressive.

Most of the line plunges which result in gains not only in the Tigers games but in their daily scrimmage can be directly traced to good work by the line. With four years of almost unbroken team work behind it, the line this year is almost unrivaled in its precision. Six out of the seven regulars are seniors and have played together since the beginning of freshman year. M. O. Wilson '18, at end, is the only duster; C. H. Latrobe '17, the right tackle, has not been regularly on the varsity before, but he played freshman year, and has often substituted and been in practice scrimmages with the other men. The center trio especially shows peculiar power. Capt. F. T. Hogg '17, all-American guard last year, has been doing even better work this year than last, while A. G. Gennert '17, at center and R. Nourse, Jr. '17, the other guard, are men of great strength and ability. It is seldom that a play of any sort ever gets by these men, and opposing teams have already learned to leave them alone just as severely as possible. The tackles, W. B. McLean, Jr. '17, and Latrobe, do not come up to the ability of the center three, but are nevertheless above the average as far as tackles go. C. W. McGraw '19, has also been tried out at tackle recently but has practically no chance to be permanently placed on the team.

The ends are the weakest phase of the Princeton line. C. C. Higley '17, is a veteran of two years' standing, but is light for the position and is



Photographed by Paul Thompson
Capt. F. T. Hogg '17, Princeton University football team

not as steady nor as reliable as an end should be. He frequently misses tackles by being too eager, and sometimes he is carried along on the ground by a heavy backfield opponent. Wilson, the other end, has also the fault of lightness, though he partly makes up for it by speed. Forecasts have been claiming all through the season that George Funk '19, would eventually win a place as a regular over Higley or Wilson. He is heavier than either, and just as speedy, but not so agile or so quick at diagnosing plays. He has the advantage of also being able to kick, having scored several placement kicks in early games.

HARVARD OPENS FALL REGATTA THIS AFTERNOON

Harvard opens its annual fall regatta on the Charles river this afternoon and the event will continue through tomorrow and Friday afternoons. The first event of the regatta will be a race between the three dormitory crews scheduled to start at 4:10 at the Cottage Farm bridge and end at Harvard bridge. The race will be followed at 4:20 by the second and third Elliot and Thayer crews, and at 4:25 by the second dormitory crew race, all rowing the same course. The third dormitory crews will race a half-mile down stream from Cottage Farm bridge at 4:40.

Tomorrow the first Elliot and Thayer crews will race on Friday the varsity crews will race. The dormitory and club crews will race under a point system of scoring. The winning first dormitory crew entitles the hall it represents to five points, the winning second crew four, and the winning third crew three. The runner-up of the first crews receives four points, of the second and third crews two points. Third place in any race counts one point.

In a similar way the club crews will contest for the Filley cup, now in the possession of the Elliot Club. The winning first crew will obtain four points, the winning second three, and the winning third two. In case the winning crew is lapped by its opponent, that crew forfeits one point to that opponent.

Nov. 1 the comp and wherry races over the half-mile stretch up stream will be held. Winners will obtain cups, and the races are open to anyone in the university who has passed the strength test.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB HAS THIRD MEETING OF YEAR

The Eastern Yacht Club held its third general meeting of the year last evening at the Algonquin Yacht Club, when A. L. Swasey, a lieutenant of the patrol squadron and a member of the club's regatta committee, gave an informal talk on the construction, type and use of patrol boats in this country.

Lieut. W. D. Puleston, U. S. N., who is attached to the torpedo boat station at Newport, explained the use that the government will make of the patrol boats in time of war, together with complete illustration of methods adopted for training for these boats in time of peace.

Arthur Adams, H. W. Belknap, E. A. Boardman, G. A. Goddard and Arthur Winslow were confirmed as a committee to nominate officers and standing committees.

It was voted to accept the amendment for the actual weighing of the rating sloops of classes P, Q, R and S. Before this amendment was adopted, the sloops of R and S were required to be weighed, but for those larger than the 20-raters the displacement for the rating formula was taken either from a designer's certificate or by taking the lines off by Simpson's rule.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE A. A.
The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association is scheduled to be held this afternoon at the rooms of the Boston Art Club.

HARVARD SQUAD MAY SCRIMMAGE THIS AFTERNOON

Whether the Harvard varsity football players will be given a hard practice scrimmage this afternoon against the second eleven was a question which was not expected to be definitely settled until the players reported at Soldiers field. Head Coach Houghton did not give the men the expected hard scrimmage Tuesday afternoon. Teams A and B lined up against each other for a short while, but the scrimmaging was very light, each team being instructed in both offensive and defensive work, while the coaches corrected the individual faults as they appeared in the various plays.

There were no opportunities for long runs or spectacular plays, but two or three fine forward passes were successfully completed. Though the work was light, the men were kept on the go all the time and not allowed to slow up during the practice.

Toward the end of the afternoon team A lined up against the second team and again the coaches preferred to let the men off easy. When team A had finished and was going through a fast signal practice, team B was sent against the seconds and received the same light work as the regulars.

W. B. Snow '18 returned to practice yesterday and was put in the team A line in place of C. A. Clark, Jr. '19, who was given another day of rest. He was on the field in football clothes, however, as were all the rest of the squad.

TENER GIVES AN ANSWER TO THE FULTZ PROTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President J. K. Tener of the National league takes issue with D. L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, who has protested against the contemplated action of the national commission in fining ball players for barnstorming after the league season is over.

Mr. Tener said that in each contract signed by the player, there is a clause in which the player agrees not to play after the season without consent of the commission. This clause was inserted, he said, to protect territorial rights of the different clubs.

The National league president declared that the commission has power to fine players for any such infraction of the rules, but would not say that such fines have been levied against the Boston American players for participating in a game against New Haven a few days after winning the world's series.

He asserted that the New York Nationals and Philadelphia Americans, and several other individual players, also had violated their contracts in this respect and added: "There undoubtedly will be a general disciplining."

CORNELL TO START BASKETBALL MEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell University has begun its campaign for the 1917 basketball championship. Coach A. H. Sharpe of the varsity five has issued his order for new candidates to report this week in the university armory for the first preliminary work of the year. This is the first time in history that a Cornell basketball squad has been called out before November.

The reason for the early call is that none of last year's five is back in the university this year. A complete new combination will have to be placed on the floor. Coach Sharpe has been empowered to appoint a captain when his team is picked, last year's five not electing one.

TRAFFIC CLUB GOLF PLAY
PLYMOUTH, Mass.—H. E. Mabbett had the best net card in the annual golf tournament of the New England Traffic Club on the links of the Plymouth Country Club. Over 50 took part in play and 27 turned in cards.

WOODLAND GOLF CLUB SENDS OUT SECOND LETTER

States That It Has Made No Change Regarding Previous Stand on Amateur Ruling

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Another circular letter has been issued by the Woodland Golf Club to the allied and active members of the United States Golf Association in which the club denies the idea that it may have gained ground that the club has changed in its position on the amateur question. The letter says in part:

"On July 12, 1916, we sent out a circular letter regarding disqualification of some of our members by the U. S. G. A. We now report that the replies received almost unanimously expressed disapproval of the ruling of the U. S. G. A. committee. Although many clubs offered to join in a call for a special meeting for consideration of our appeal, we concluded that it would be better to bring the matter up at the next regular meeting of the association, which will occur in January, and to arrange for consideration at that time of the amateur definition and the interpretation which has caused the trouble, with an idea of securing some modification or revocation."

"Having already stated the facts about our own case and realizing that golfers are chiefly interested in the general situation, we now write more particularly about the proposed effort to have some change made regarding the rule. No difficulty has arisen under the amateur definition itself. The trouble has arisen out of a so-called interpretation of the definition made by the executive committee. Under the by-laws of the association, that committee has authority to interpret the by-laws. We do not believe that it was intended that the committee should have power to make an interpretation larger than the rule interpreted; nevertheless, it has felt authorized to change the amateur definition by that means."

The letter asks the members of the United States Golf Association to pass upon the question whether the interpretation of the amateur definition should stand or be revoked, and to send a delegate to the annual meeting instructed in accordance with the association's views.

LAST SCRIMMAGE FOR DARTMOUTH BEFORE BIG GAME

HANOVER, N. H.—Tuesday's football practice at Dartmouth College was considered by the coaches to be the best thus far this season. After a hard scrimmage, which was the final one before the Princeton game on Saturday, the men left the field. The scrimmage lasted an hour and a half without any substitution and half of the time was spent in covering and blocking kicks. It is apparent from the work that Coach F. W. Cavanaugh has an idea that Driggs' punts can be blocked.

During the scrimmage R. Holbrook, the varsity fullback, was again sent out of the game. Duhamel, although he played for a short time last Saturday, is still out. If no improvement is shown in his condition in a few days he will not be taken on the Princeton trip.

Ponder, Edwards and Lehman were given a tryout at fullback. The vacancy left by Duhamel and R. Holbrook was filled by the tryouts. The following line-up was announced for the game: T. E. Dussosolt, I. E. Trier, I. E. Neely, L. E. Baxter, C. Youngstrom, R. G. Cotton, R. E. Emery, C. Cannell, G. Gerrish, I. E. Thielacher, R. H. Holbrook, I. E. Later in the scrimmage Hood was tried in Youngstrom's place. He is a heavy player and judging from the rapid progress he is making, he should be a feature in the later games. S. Holbrook watched the scrimmage from the sidelines. W. J. Randall, former head coach of football at Dartmouth arrived Tuesday. He will assist the coaches in preparing the team for the Princeton game.

HARVARD MEETS
ANDOVER PLAYERS

The Harvard varsity association football team will play its second game of the season at Andover today. Little is known of the Phillips Andover Academy team, but last year Harvard won by a score of 2 goals to 1. J. S. Myers, the regular left halfback, will be unable to play this afternoon, and B. W. Knowlton will take his place. The following is the line-up: G. Feeney; I. L. Friedman; I. E. Daly; C. H. Lucas; R. H. Knowlton; I. E. Bean; C. F. Cooke; I. E. W. Rice; R. I. T. H. Rice; R. O. L. Smith; I. O. L. Dimond.

MAY PLAY AT BRAVES FIELD
Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Boston National league baseball team is trying to arrange a football game between a big western and eastern university for Braves field to be played Dec. 2. He has written the University of Wisconsin, Nebraska and Notre Dame in the West and Tufts, Dartmouth and Brown in the East.

TUFTS TENNIS MATCHES PLAYED
MEDFORD, Mass.—Two matches were played off Tuesday in the second round of the Tufts College annual fall lawn tennis tournament. Rockwell, last year's captain of Somerville high school, defeating Teale in a three set match, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5; Crocker, last year's champion, disposing of Merrill, 6-1, 6-2.

YACHT AHMEEK IS DECLARED OUT OF THE CUP CLASS

That the Manhasset bay challenge cup will not come this year to the Quincy Yacht Club whose challenging yacht Ahmeek won it in the series of races held on Long Island sound last September became definitely known this morning when C. F. Adams, owner of the Ahmeek received word that the yacht is out of the challenging class on measurements taken by Morgan Barney, official measurer of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which gave the series in Long Island sound last September. Officially this 31-rater rates 31.33. Prof. Joseph Riley of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who measured the Ahmeek at request of Mr. Adams, also reports the boat too big for class P.

The protest was entered by A. G. Hannan of New York, who sailed the Nahma as defender of the trophy. With the Ahmeek thrown out the Nahma is nominal winner of the cup. But the Hannan sloop is to be remeasured, as the owner frankly admits he does not know whether she fits the class. Should the Nahma be ruled out the Manhasset bay cup may be awarded the Wasaka II, owned by J. J. Martin, challenger of the Quincy Yacht Club. Therefore the Quincy Yacht Club cannot celebrate the Ahmeek's victory with a cup night as contemplated. Mr. Adams will make necessary alterations in the Ahmeek to bring her into the class for 1917.

AMERICANS WIN THREE EVENTS AT CHRISTANIA

CHRISTANIA, via London, England—America's visiting athletes captured three of the five events decided here Monday in competition with Scandinavians. J. G. Loomis of Chicago won the 60-meter run, finishing in front of the Norwegian runner Rustad. In the broad jump Robert Simpson and F. S. Murray of the American team captured first and second places, respectively. The visitors also won the 800-meter relay race.

In the 1000-meter run J. E. Meredith was again defeated by the Swedish champion, J. Bolin, while in the shot put Murray was beaten by the Norwegian Hellum.

Sixty-meter run (65yds. 10in.)—J. G. Loomis, America, first; Rustad, Norway, second; Robert Simpson, America, third. Time, 7.18.
1000-meter run (1083yds. 22in.)—J. Bolin, Sweden, first; Melon, Sweden, second; J. E. Meredith, America, third. Time, 21.56.

Shot put—Hellum, Norway, first; F. S. Murray, America, second. Distance, 12 meters 43 centimeters.
Broad jump—Robert Simpson, America, first; F. S. Murray, America, second. Distance, 6 meters 81 centimeters.
Relay race, 800 meters (874yds. 32in.)—Americans won against the Scandinavian team. Time 1m. 38.8s.

PRINCETON NINE HAS SCHEDULE OF 29 CONTESTS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Twenty-nine games are on the baseball schedule of Princeton's next varsity nine as announced here today by Manager Donohoe. Seven of these games are to be played away from home including the two with Yale and Harvard. A possible third game is arranged with each of these two universities in case of a tie in the first two games. A contest with Leland Stanford, Jr. University is also a possibility, as that team will make an eastern trip this year. The date will be announced later if an agreement is reached. The complete schedule follows:

March 24—Dickinson; 27—Swarthmore; 28—Seton Hall; 31—Villanova.
April 3—Holy Cross; 6—Virginia at Charlottesville; 7—Navy at Annapolis; 13—Williams; 14—Rutgers; 18—Amherst; 21—Pennsylvania; 25—Fordham; 28—Brown at Providence; 30—Lawrenceville.
May 2—Virginia; 5—Cornell at Ithaca; 8—Georgetown; 12—Cornell; 16—Dartmouth; 19—Harvard at Cambridge; 23—Williams; 26—Harvard; 30—Leland Stanford, Jr. University (pending).
June 2—Yale at New Haven; 6—Lafayette; 9—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 13—Harvard in New York (in case of tie); 16—Yale (commencement game); 23—Yale in New York (in case of tie).

CALIFORNIA IS LEADING RIFLE TEAMS IN MATCH

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The California national guard team, with 2923 points out of a possible 3600, was leading the eight teams which finished the team match of the national board for promotion of rifle practice Tuesday. The Ohio civilian team was second with 2880 and the Missouri civilian team third with 2856.

The other five teams which finished shooting were: Michigan civilian, 2790; South Dakota civilian, 2577; Utah civilian, 2477; Arkansas civilian, 2165, and Florida Military Academy, 1932.

There were 55 teams in the event and the others shot the rapid-fire and the 600-yard stages and will go on the range today to fire at the 1000-yard concluding stage. At the conclusion of the rapid-fire and 600-yard stages the United States marine corps led with 2101 out of a possible 2400 points.

NEW WINCHESTER RECORD
WINCHESTER, Mass.—Miss Ruth Hichborn of Lexington and J. P. Guilford, the state amateur champion, established a record on the Winchester Country Club course for mixed foursomes Tuesday with a card of 30.

CHICAGO WILL MEET HARVARD STYLE FOOTBALL

Plays Wisconsin, Coached by Paul Withington and Staff of Crimson Assistants, This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The West this week gets its first taste of Harvard football methods when the University of Wisconsin, coached by Dr. Paul Withington and a staff of former Harvard players, encounters Chicago in the Cardinal's initial Western Conference game. The meeting occurs at Madison and the game, despite the Illinois and Chicago defeats of last Saturday, ranks as the first big game of the season, being the first of the round robin series of the traditional "Big Four." Wisconsin enters the contest unquestionably the favorite over the Maroons, a state of things not anticipated at the opening of practice a few weeks ago.

Through one of the oddest turns which Western Conference football has seen in years, Wisconsin, without playing a single conference game, today remains as very nearly the single contestant with Minnesota for the Western championship, and the big game of the year promises to be played at Minneapolis Nov. 18 between these two schools. Today both Northwestern and Ohio State may look forward toward putting in a claim. To do so, Ohio State must defeat the Badgers in their meeting next week at Columbus, while Northwestern must come through with victories over Ohio State and Iowa. This begins to pile up ifs and ands. The quick and logical view of the conference situation today, after the clarifying results of last Saturday, makes Minnesota the preponderating favorite against the field.

Wisconsin's score against the Haskell Indians, 13 to 0, was not satisfactory as it might have been, in the light of Notre Dame's 26 to 0 the week before, but the underlying strength of the Badger offense induces confidence in the winning qualities of Coach Withington's team. On defense the eleven showed one of the most successful solutions of the forward pass seen on a western gridiron. The ends, playing far out, apparently had not yet accustomed themselves to the new style and furnished the team's chief weakness. Material in abundance proved of high caliber. Against this eleven, drilled in eastern formations, Coach Stagg this week sends a squad which has already met with two defeats and gives no great promise of staying off another. Too many green men, remarked Mr. Stagg to the writer after the Northwestern game. The time has been too brief to round them to, but even in later games there is now doubt of the Maroons living up to early hopes, for the offense lacks power. There is no fullback to gain a crucial yard. Next Saturday will bring out an open, running game against a more powerful team in its first test of a new game. More than the usual uncertainties appear in the meeting.

Of the other games of Saturday the most important is Iowa's contest with Minnesota at Minneapolis. This is the first Conference game that the Gophers have scheduled this fall, and Iowa comes to meet them with the prestige of an unexpectedly large score, 24-6, over Purdue. At the same time Minnesota was piling up 31 against South Dakota's zero. The attack of the Gophers exhibits great power, the generalship is excellent and the defense strong. Iowa's strength this year under Howard Jones, the new coach, appears to lie in the speed and teamwork of the backfield. The line was not strong enough to prevent a Purdue touchdown.

Tufts comes West, meeting Indiana at Indianapolis, and it looks like an easy win for the early season victors over Harvard.

Illinois, shorn of championship hopes by Ohio State's 7-6 triumph, goes to Purdue, and should come out on top. The last minutes' victory of the Ohio team at Urbana last Saturday was not unexpected. Illinois did not possess enough strength to put through a touchdown, owing its points to Captain Macomber's kicking, which just a year ago had brought the Illinois 3-3 tie in the same contest. The run around end of C. W. Harley '19, which gave the Ohio touchdown, plus his goal kick for the winning point, marks this sophomore as one of the coming stars of the Conference. Captain Macomber performed admirably for the Illinois, going back to right halfback.

The other surprise of last Saturday was Northwestern's defeat of Chicago, the first time in 15 years. The Purple presented a real football team. After the game Coach F. J. Murphy attributed the victory to the teamwork of his men, which is a very unusual note in Northwestern affairs, where teamwork has so often been listless. Capt. J. L. Driscoll '18 promises to make an all-Western half this season. He scored the Purple touchdown and dropped a goal from the 43-yard line, ran at all times excellently, and proved great on defense. This week the team welcomes Drake to Evanston. Ohio State has no game.

SAWYER AND EDRINGTON WIN
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago, national open and amateur golf champion, and M. J. Condon of Memphis were defeated Tuesday, 1 up, by Edward Sawyer of Chicago and J. P. Edrington, a Memphis player, in an 18-hole exhibition foursome at the Memphis Country Club.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Salt Lake 6, Oakland 2.
Vernon 11, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 7, Portland 1.

YALE COACHES WORKING HARD ON FORMATIONS

Long Drill Ordered in Effort to Perfect Interference—Scrimmage With the Second Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Perfecting of interference by the Yale varsity eleven in new formations was the chief work of the secret practice in the Bowl Tuesday afternoon. Several minutes of scrimmage against the second team started the practice for the first-string men, followed by a 20-minute scrimmage against the scrubs, in which the varsity scored twice from their opponents' 20-yard line.

E. T. Smith ran the varsity in signal drill and scrimmage and Captain Black was at left guard, but did not hard work. The second scrimmage against the scrubs after the varsity scrimmage. The scrimmage ended with no score for either side. Braden, at left halfback on the second, kicked three field goals from the 20-yard line at the end of the practice.

Coach T. A. D. Jones has been spending a good part of each afternoon in improving the forward passing defense. The Washington and Jefferson backs will probably depend upon the forward pass for most of their ground gaining next Saturday.

Bingham was out of the lineup and Le Gore was shifted to right halfback. Carey was used at left halfback. The varsity lineup was: Gates, I. E.; Taft, I. T.; Black, I. G.; Hutchinson, C.; Galt, R. G.; Baldrige, R. T.; Comerford, R. A.; Smith, G. B.; Carey, I. H. B.; Le Gore, R. H. B.; Jacques, I. B.

YALE WRESTLING DATES GIVEN
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's wrestling team will have its first intercollegiate meet Feb. 10 in New York with Columbia. It will meet Pennsylvania at New Haven Feb. 17. Annapolis at Annapolis Feb. 24, will participate in the New England intercollegiate at Boston March 3, and end its season at Princeton March 10.



A Personal Message To Monitor Readers

EVERY Wednesday I'm going to print a Merchandise Message here for Monitor readers. I'm conducting an out-of-the-ordinary Men's Dress Shop, right where the tides of travel crisscross.

You know Stein-Bloch Clothes by reputation. I carry the most advanced style-models in Suits and Overcoats at from \$20 to \$45.

Haberdashery in my own distinctive designs; Hats in my private shapes; exclusiveness and an individual touch in everything I offer.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street
NEW YORK

Ashby's Lexicon
ARROW
COLLARS
GO WELL WITH BOW OR POUT-
IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 4 for 50 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

R. Sulka & Co
SHIRTMAKERS AND HABERDASHERS
ARE NOW SHOWING
Distinctive Shirts
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Direct from their Paris Shop
NEW YORK and PARIS
34 West 54th St. 8 Rue de Castiglione

A. WARENDORFF
Fresh Flowers for All Occasions
Efficient Service Reasonable Prices
1193 Broadway, One Store, NEW YORK
Phone 57, Mad. Sq. 1533 Mad. Sq.
Please mention the Monitor

REAL ESTATE

Papers this day have been placed on record transferring from Morefield Store, trustee, et al., to William E. Phillips et al. title to the two four-story mercantile brick structures numbered 218 to 222 Congress street, corner of 105 to 109 High street, together with 5325 square feet of land, extending through to Gridley street in the city proper. This property carries an assessment of \$144,200, of which \$107,200 is land value.

The Eliza Babcock heirs have sold their property at 51 Pembroke street, South End, consisting of a three-story and basement brick dwelling and 1512 square feet of land, all assessed for \$3500, of which \$2600 is on the land. The purchaser is Harris Wolfe of Boston, who buys for investment purposes. Daniel J. Cronin, Devonshire building, was the broker.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a three-family frame house at No. 50 East Cottage street, Roxbury. The total assessment is \$5300 of which \$1100 is on the 3600 square feet of land. The grantor was Patrick J. DeBourke, and the purchaser Thomas G. Gildes for investment. In exchange Mr. Gildes is to convey to Mr. DeBourke a lot of land containing 6200 square feet located on Lawn street, Roxbury, taxed for \$1500. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect a three-family house. S. W. Keene & Son, were the brokers.

WEST ROXBURY SALE

Helen W. Peters has sold her property at No. 15 Lansdowne street, West Roxbury. The property consists of a single frame dwelling and garage, together with 7000 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$7000. P. William Foster of Beverly, is the new owner and will occupy shortly. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

NORTH END AND CHARLESTOWN

An improved property at 33 Hall street, North End, has been sold by Sebastiano Cerullo to Genesio Masello. It consists of a four-story and basement brick building, standing on 640 square feet of land. The assessed valuation is \$6600, of which \$2600 applies on the lot.

The Charlestown parcel is a frame dwelling at No. 9 Elm street, valued at \$6600, including the 1260 square feet of land, worth \$1600. Emma A. Carpenter conveyed the title to Ellen F. Driscoll.

PURCHASED HOUSE IN ALLSTON

Bowdoin B. Smith, owner of the property at 4 Fern street, Allston, which he purchased less than three weeks ago through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., has just resold it to William J. Davis through the same brokers. The purchaser will occupy. This property consists of 9500 square feet of land, a 10-room house, stable and poultry houses. The assessed value is \$3100, \$2200 of which is on the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Granite st., 69 rear, ward 3; Amer. Sugar Refining Co., brick mfg.
Brookline ave., 92, ward 3; M. E. & C. E. Wyznanski, brick garage.
River st., 124-125, ward 24; The Associated, Inc., Silverman Eng. Co.; brick store.
Catherine st., 34, ward 24; J. Silensky, Henry Slocum; frame dwellings.
Harwood st., 46-47, ward 21; Louis Finn, S. S. Levy; brick dwellings.
Washington st., 4061, ward 32; R. O. Pacht, H. Slocum; frame dwellings.
Congress st., 287-32, ward 5; Oliver Dittson, alter mfg.
Dover st., 10-10A, ward 6; E. K. Newhall, W. J. Hatch; alter store and dwelling.
Dorchester ave., 1503-07, ward 20; J. Freedman, alter store.
Canal st., 74-78, ward 5; Edward F. Baker; alter stores and lofts.
Winter st., 9 to 15, ward 5; Wieglesworth est.; alter mercantile.
Main st., 82A, ward 3; Louise Currell; alter stores.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British steamship Hilarus, Capt. Christopher Jones, docked today at East Boston, coming from Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In the holds were 50,580 dry hides, 4553 salt hides, 85 bales of skins and 137 bales of wool to be discharged here, and at New York the vessel will leave the remainder of its cargo, consisting of 25,800 dry hides, 25,300 salt hides and 1359 casks of tallow and a good quantity of general merchandise.

Mackerel arrivals at the Boston fish pier today include the steamers Lucia, Leander Wilcox and Lois H. Corkum, bringing a fare of 30,000, 12,000 and 11,000 pounds. The schooner Ralph L. Hall also arrived at the pier with mackerel, bringing 32,000 pounds of mixed fresh. Groundfish arrivals were the schooners Ralph Brown, which brought 47,000 pounds, Ralph Russell 65,000, Ethel B. Penny 15,800, Eva Athina 2200 and Georgia 26,100. Wholesale dealers at the pier today are quoting these prices per pound for fish: Stead cod 14¢@21¢, market 8¢@9¢, haddock 7¢@9¢, steak pollock 8¢@10¢, large hake 9¢, small 6¢, steak cusk 13¢, mackerel 13¢@13½¢.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Strs Selwyn Eddy, Frederick, Norfolk; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.; City of Rockland, Hathorne, Bath, Me.
Strm lgrs Reliance, Brooks, Seitate, Mass.; Hercules, Garland, Seitate.

Cleared

Strs Calvin Austin, Wentworth, Portland; Gov Dingley, Linscott, Portland; City of Rockland, Hathorne, Bath, Me.; Halifax (Br.), Hawes, Halifax, N.S.; James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York; Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News.

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Gainsborough Apartments

SUITES OF FIVE TO SEVEN ROOMS
\$575 to \$850 per Year

Most conveniently situated near Symphony Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston Opera House, Art Museum and Back Bay Fens, and for car service, to all parts of the city and suburbs. All modern conveniences. Best of fire protection, watchman, janitor service, and general care.

Apply at Superintendent's Office, 69 Gainsborough Street, or to
EDWARD PEIRCE, 94 Milk Street, Room 23
Telephones B. B. 71981 and Main 1136

\$50 Beacon St., Brookline
7 Rooms and Bath

1471 Beacon Street. The Empire.
First floor suite of 7 large rooms and bath; rent only \$50.

REAL ESTATE

\$1400 BUILTS 7 smooth acres, easy terms, white birch wood worth \$2400 at market, half mile from village, cut 20 tons hay by machine, milk taken at door, 200 apple trees, good 7-room house surrounded with 200 sugar maples, make sugar and syrup; 2 barns, henney, etc., good repair; only \$1400 with crops and cut wood. See new listing catalog postpaid. P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Me. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 430 Old South Bldg., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET, furnished or unfurnished; prettiest spot in Winthrop; all modern conveniences; Court Park section; garage. Apply 184 Boylston St., Room 44, Boston. Telephone Back Bay 3398.

TO LET—On Boylston Street, 10-room house suitable for residence and business combined; excellent opportunity for interior decorator. Address DOLLYSON ESTATE, 325 Washington st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

TOM M. BARNES, Post Oak, Texas—Industrial investments, valley farms and grazing lands; improved; farms \$10 acre.

REAL ESTATE—CONNECTICUT

CHARMING colonial house in best residential section of Norwich, Conn., for sale; extensive grounds, beautiful shade trees. Add. ARCH W. COIT, Norwich, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FLORIDA

FOR RENT—Three rooms and private bath in the Sunshine City; close in and overlooking beautiful Tampa Bay. For terms address C. E. SKINNER, 134 Fourth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Florida.

WIDER FRESH POND
PARKWAY FAVORED

The board of directors of the Cambridge Board of Trade, acting upon the recommendation of the municipal affairs committee of the organization has gone on record as favoring the widening of Fresh pond parkway between Huron avenue, and Fresh pond, Cambridge, thus forming a connecting link between the metropolitan park system and the drive around the pond. The directors have sent to Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood and the city council of Cambridge a recommendation that the city concur with the taking of the metropolitan park commission for the purpose of widening part of Fresh pond parkway to a uniform width of 55 feet, provided that the commission will assume all expense of rebuilding the bridge over the Watertown branch of the Fitchburg railroad and become responsible for this section of the roadway and the bridge.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who came from other colleges, numbering about 250, are to be given a reception Friday evening by the Walker Club in the new library, the first function to be held in this room under the big dome. Prof. W. T. Sedgwick is to welcome the gathering and the students are to have an opportunity to meet the faculty. Installation of the 100,000 books which comprise the library is now under way, and it is expected that the place will be ready for regular use next week.

Since Technology has moved across the Charles, rowing has received added impetus and about 50 men are out for places on the varsity and various class crews. The Tech men are at present using the B. A. A. boathouse and every afternoon two or more crews are on the river.

A race has been arranged between the freshman and sophomore crews for Tech field day, Nov. 3. On the success of this race probably depends the future status of rowing at Tech.

RAILROAD INQUIRY PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The question of the wages and hours of labor will be the first thing to be taken up by the joint subcommittee of Congress when it meets Nov. 20 to take up its inquiry into the railroad question, Senator Newlands, chairman, announced today.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Kathlambs, Calcutta and Colombo via Boston; El Capitan, Colon; Venator, Port Antonio; Havana, Havana; Peters, Chester, Pa; Van Hogendorp, Callao, via the Panama canal; Gronoft, Gloucester, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Ivanhoe Apartments

SUITES OF 5-6-7 and 9 Rooms, and Bath

Modern concrete construction, with all up-to-date conveniences. Rents range from \$40 to \$55 per month. One short block from trolley and only eight minutes' walk to steam cars. Located on beautiful street surrounded by handsome private dwellings, in an exclusive neighborhood. Apartments will be shown upon application to the Janitor on the premises.

ALBERT J. LOVETT, Agent, 53 State St.

JAMAICA PLAIN

Modern brick apartments, \$45 to \$79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Park-way and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakewood Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

The Helvetia

15 Minutes from East Street
Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from \$20 unfurnished to \$30 furnished.
Single rooms furnished, \$3 to \$7 a week. Transients \$1 a day. References required.
Everything comfortable and homelike.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
For Rent—On East Street, 2-3 and 4-room Suites with Bath and Kitchen. Location unexcelled. Facing Back Bay Fenway Electric Elevators. Switchboard telephone service. Vacuum cleaners and every modern convenience. Rents moderate. Apply at Office, 64 Charlesgate East, daily.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 200 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 6500 Roxbury.

ATTRACTIVE above suite, kitchenette, bath; sublet completely furnished, for housekeeping. 20 Hemenway st., Suite 23, Boston.

TO SUBLET—Attractive apartment, Bay State road, six outside rooms. Apply at 919 Beacon st., Telephone B. B. 894.

USED CARS

Electric Coupes—Roadsters
\$300 and Upwards
Expert Overhauling and Battery Work
E. Y. STIMPSON, Agent
Detroit Electric
650 Beacon Street, Boston. Back Bay 3230

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1915—WINTON—1915
7-passenger touring car. Just out of paint shop. Overhauled, and has new tires. Part payments, if desired. C 116, Monitor Office, Boston.

WINTON Touring Car
1915 Model in A-1 shape—new paint and large wheels. Call for price at once. D 116, Monitor Office, Boston.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing. Old coats, suits, overcoats or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Phone 302 or 303. If one is busy call the other.

TYPEWRITERS

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$10 up, \$3 cash, bal. monthly rental \$1 up. Office Appliance Co., 101 Devonshire st., Boston.

OLD COINS

WANTED—To buy old coins; catalogue quoting prices paid. Wm. HESLIN, Padock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

A VERY PLEASANT bright room at 118 Hemenway st., suite 3.

CAMBRIDGE, 358 Harvard St.—Warm home-like room with h.k. priv., to right party; hot water heating, gas, electricity, etc.

DESIRABLE inexpensive rooms in a nice location; h.k. priv., also dining room & kitchen. 10 St. Charles st., Mr. Berkeley.

LIGHT AIRY ROOMS, modern conveniences; \$5 up; parlor suitable for office. 189 Huntington ave., Suite 1.

NICELY furnished front room; tourists' h.k. priv. MISS BLOUNT, 313 Huntington ave., Suite 4. Tel. B. B. 1007-M.

NICELY furnished front room overlooking Fenway; single or double. Suite 9, 204 Hemenway st.

SOMERVILLE—21 large new unfurnished, priv. bath, kitchenette, \$30 mo.; others attractive. \$25-\$28; quiet, choice neighborhood. 16 min. car. 188 Central st., near Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite; heated and lighted; kitchenette and bathroom; close to station. MRS. GUNN, 44 Mt. Everett st., Dorchester.

BOARD AND ROOMS

MALDEN—To business or professional people, very desirable accommodations; attractive modern home. Amer. family; sun parlor and sleeping porch; excellent table; convenient and quick commuting; reasonable terms. Mrs. H. L. HULL, Tel. 22975 Bkline.

BROOKLINE, The Stratford, 78 Cypress St.—Quiet, refined home, large rms. & baths, piano, lawn; excel. table; choice neighborhood. Mrs. H. L. HULL, Tel. 22975 Bkline.

BOARD for two people in a private family where there are no other boarders; refined home, centrally located. MRS. B. B. 115, Monitor Office, Boston.

THREE ROOMS for paying guests in an attractive, comfortable country home. Address MRS. CHANDLER, 258 Main st., Andover, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WASH DISHES THE MODERN WAY

The new way of washing dishes has captivated many housekeepers. Now they use a

KALAMAZOO PAPRICLOTH DISH CLOTH
Cleaner to handle than gritty rags because it does not absorb grease or dirt. Use Kalamazoo Dish Cloth for both tub and porcelain fixtures, window washing, etc. They are inexpensive, yet last several weeks. If your stationary or household cleaning needs are not met, write for a sample. Send 10c for Elbert Hubbard's book, "A Player On Paper," and samples of Handy Home Helpers.

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARFUMING CO.
We also manufacture Vegetable Parfuming for dairy and meat trades, and Waxed Paper for bakers and confectioners.

SAVO AIR MOISTENER

FILL WITH WATER, HANG ON BACK OF ANY RADIATOR
Converts dry indoor air into a moist, wholesome atmosphere. IT WILL SAVE your Furniture from shrinking; Piano from warping; Paintings from cracking; Wall Paper from peeling; Book Bindings from drying; House Plants from dying. Three sizes—\$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.00. Write for Free Booklet.

SAVO Manufacturing Co., 215 New York Life Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts for weeks. Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware and grocery dealers.

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stovepipes—Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has the usual for use on automobiles.

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH WORKS, Sterling, Illinois

Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stovepipes—Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has the usual for use on automobiles.

Restore the Moisture which Artificial Heat takes from the Air

In Your Home or Office by Using the

Hidden Humidifier
3 Charges Prepaid \$2 Anywhere

HANGS ON BACK OF RADIATOR

It's always out of sight. Just fill it with water and it will do the rest. It will keep your piano and other wooden furniture from warping, shrinking and cracking. You avoid the unpleasantness of "dried air." The practice of air moistening has been found more satisfactory in institutions, schools, hotels, dept. stores, business offices, etc. Made of galvanized steel. THREE FOR \$2.00. Carrier charges prepaid on receipt of price.

GEO. H. PRIGGEN CO., Inc.
Mfrs. of Ventilating Systems and Steel Garages
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Awarded Gold Medal at Paris in 1900

Howard's Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

The original. Do not buy imitations. Buy the original and get the quality. If Howard's is not the best you ever used, return it and get your money.

Made by J. F. HOWARD, Haverhill, Mass.

And for sale by all first-class dealers throughout the U. S.

Sold by S. S. PIERCE CO. and COBB, BATES & YERXA.

QUALITY HOME MADE CAKE: Lady Baltimore, Caramel, Fudge, Chocolate Marsh, 35 cents each. MISS CHEEVER, 25 Clinton st., Cambridge. Tel. Camb. 1530

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"E-Z-ON" COLLAR SUPPORTS
INSURE YOUR COMFORT by wearing high collars—lace or net—without the uncomfortable non-slipping support. Also for Flare Collars.

NO SEWING. TRANSPARENT. Insert pinpoint at top and curve supporter slightly before slipping in at bottom. Use a card—3 lengths, 18, 4 and 4 inches. If not at your dealers, order direct. Agents wanted. E. Z. ON COLLAR SUPPORT CO., 813 Broadway, N. Y.

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WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Soft, stiff, silk and uppers hats cleaned, made, repaired, straw and Panama hats bleached and retinted; bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

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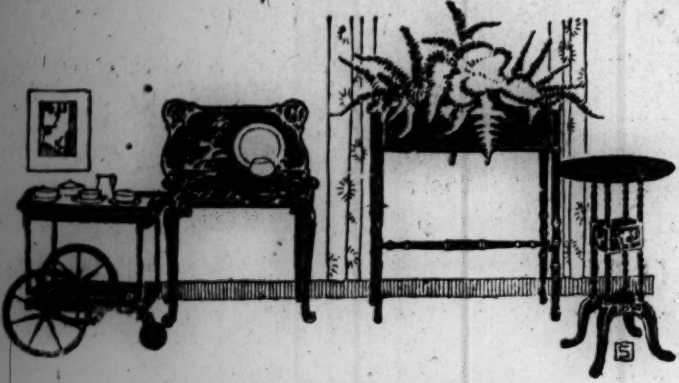
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Maximum of Piano value at the present price

Tone—Action—Durability are its three strong points. Suitable for small apartments and music rooms. Finished in figured oak or satin finished mahogany, with dust bench to harmonize.

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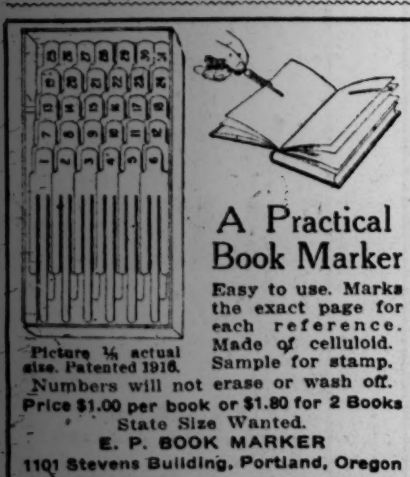
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For Man
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and
Child

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Book Marker
Easy to use. Marks
the exact page for
each reference.
Made of celluloid.
Sample for stamp.
Numbers will not erase or wash off.
Price \$1.00 per book or \$1.50 for 2 Books
State Size Wanted.
E. P. BOOK MARKER
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THE SONORA was the only phonograph
awarded gold medal at San Francisco
World's Fair. CHAS. J. ORTH, Represent-
ative, 274 West Water St., Upstairs.

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FRANK D. CHASE
ENGINEER
Peoples Gas Building
CHICAGO

INDUSTRIAL

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Location, Design,
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GREENFIELD BROS.

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Has Everything for the Children
Hand made infants' apparel and the
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dresses for children; everything for gifts
and general utility.

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Evanston Carpet Cleaning Co.
Native cleaners and repairers of Oriental
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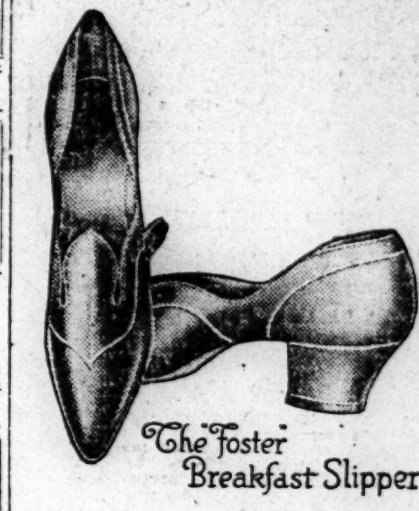
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

House of Drecol Features Smart Coats and Wraps

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—The collection that Drecol is showing for the winter season contains some unusually charming models that are well worth describing. Many extremely smart coats and wraps are shown first in the exhibition by the mannikins, one of which is illustrated in the accompanying sketch. The material is soft gray duvetyn with collar and cuffs of the fashionable lèvre, or of velvet. The high enveloping collar, deep cuffs, and the full swing of the skirt of the coat, are all typical of the season's newest lines for these long wraps. The pretty arrangement of stitched bands, over the shoulders and forming a belt in front, is a happy variation of the usual belted front, and the straps outlining the pockets harmonize perfectly with all the lines. This is one of the good, practical tailor coats that this house is noted for producing with such success, and there is a wide range of models from coats suitable for traveling or rough wear to a marvelous evening wrap of medieval splendor. This latter is made of black velvet lined with green velvet and is extremely full and enveloping, with a truly wonderful collar heavily embroidered with gold and made in an unusual way, so that it can be adjusted over the head to form a most striking headpiece.

The whole Drecol collection, in fact, is distinctly of the "moyen age" period. Especially is this true of the lovely evening gowns. One, for instance, of rather dark blue tulle over gold cloth has a sort of jacket bodice of blue velvet embroidered with gold, the sleeves consisting merely of a single band of velvet, about five inches wide, arranged across the arm just below the shoulder, the bare arm showing above and below. Another striking gown of black velvet has the new skirt, that is to say, it is cut straight across the front, quite short, while the back hangs like a panel to the floor, just slightly trailing. The back part is lined with old rose silk, and the bodice part is of black net with bands of gold embroidery. Again, very striking is a gown that has a black satin skirt cut with the same uneven line at the hem, and with large pink roses embroidered at each side. A pink satin jacket bodice, with square-cut neck and half sleeves, gives all the quaintness of some old-time historic costume to this distinctly up-to-date gown, and it is on these lines that the evening gowns of the coming winter will be made. A blue velvet made with short front and long back has a wide girdle of bright yellow satin, which also forms the sides of the skirt, with gold and silver spangle embroidery.

Bright colors abound, and striking combinations of tints, as, for instance, a magenta velvet gown that is lined with purple. An afternoon frock is carried out in black, embroidered with bright yellow silk and silver. Another, which perhaps could be called a "robe de la maison," though hardly a negligé, is the most wonderful combination of different shades of green. In looking at it, one thinks of the woods in midsummer, when shadows are deep on mossy banks, and the sun filters through thick foliage, touching here and there a leaf and turning it to gold. The foundation is of green satin, embroidered with the top of a tree and blending greens. Over this is a deeper shade of green chiffon, of an olive tint, and having two rows of seal plush around its hem. Both the foundation and the chiffon overpiece are cut in two parts; the upper one reaching well below the waistline, so that the joining of upper and lower parts is around the hips, and thus there is no indication whatever of the waist. The grace of this frock is most lovely, the border of plush on the chiffon overjacket, which opens in front, showing the embroidered satin foundation, gives a swing in movement which is charming, while the color effect is perfect. Made in a similar way, is a pink robe, the embroidery in this case being silver. There is no overpiece of chiffon, but two scarfs of pink chiffon are inserted, one in front and one behind, between the upper and lower parts as they join at the hip line, and these scarfs tie at each side over white chiffon, which forms the sides. The

scarfs have tasseled ends which weight them, so that they hang gracefully.

A marked feature of the new fashions is the number of panels. If a skirt has a band of trimming across the front and back, the sides will be without trimming, and, if the sides are trimmed, the front and back are left plain. Coats and blouses are often

the ball fringe being used around the bottom of the loose coat. All the tailors or suits are made with the skirts attached to satin or chiffon bodices. These generally are of some bright contrasting color, but a lovely gray suit has a matching satin top, and, instead of the usual embroidery, it is decorated with stitching in scroll design. A striking brown velvet cos-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A coat in gray duvetyn

treated in the same way. Drecol, always noted for his perfect tailor suits, has some beautiful ones for this season. Many of them have rather short loose coats. In some cases, they seem to be really capes with sleeves set in. One has a deep round yoke which falls below the normal shoulder line. From this point, the sleeves are set in and the rest of the coat hangs in full godet to the hips. A novel trimming used is ball fringe made of the material. A dark red suit with this trimming is one of the prettiest of the collection.

Why Not the Pincushion?

Behold the pincushion! Years ago it passed through every stage of ornate ugliness until it seemed to reach the limit of undecorativeness, when it was relegated, along with the tidy, the rolling pin, buttonhook holder, and the lambrequin, to the depths of some trunk in the attic. Then the silver or china pin-tray was installed in its place. Any woman who remembers the time when no well-regulated house was without its pincushion for every bedroom will testify to the fact that many of them did not even pretend to match or harmonize with the rooms in which they were placed. A certain well-remembered pincushion of 30 years ago was large and heavy, covered with peacock blue satin, with apples em-

broidered on the top in silver, copper and bronze tinsel, made to look as natural as possible by being stuffed until they stood up from the material. All around the cushion was sewed a plaiting of the satin, fringed at the edge. This masterpiece was flanked on either side by perfume bottles, covered to match. How could anyone have liked it! But the owner considered it a useful and handsome possession.

Nowadays, of course, there are beautiful silver-mounted pincushions to match the dressing table fittings; but if these are not available one can make charming ones with the many odds and ends always to be had around the house. For example, use the round wooden bolt which comes in some kinds of ribbon, put several layers of cotton on one side of it, and over that stretch a piece of unbleached muslin, pasting it to the edge of the wooden block with a good library paste. When it is dry, cover the cushion in the same way with a piece of brocade or cretonne to harmonize with the decorative scheme of the room, and around the edge paste a gold or silver braid the width of the block edge. Little brass feet can be procured in any large hardware store, and with them come brass screws to fit. Four of these feet, screwed to the under part of the block, make a nice finish.

A carpenter can cut blocks of any size and shape desired, and a piece of wood about 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide, and ¼ of an inch thick, covered with chintz to match one's hangings, is a dainty enough pincushion to suit any woman. Small wooden boxes with hinged covers can also be covered in this way, the lid being made into a pincushion and the box used as a receptacle for the innumerable trifles which are so apt to clutter up one's dressing table.

For the colonial bedroom, make a cushion on heavy cardboard, paste or sew a cork to the center, underneath, and press the cork into the top of a small glass candlestick. Around the edge of the cushion sew a narrow fringe of white beads. The candlestick should be of a simple colonial pattern, and can usually be purchased at a 10-cent store.

These are only a few hints, to be sure, but why not exercise one's ingenuity and good taste on the comfortable old pincushion and bring it up to date?

Tarts and Tartlets

"The Queen of Hearts, she baked some tarts,
All on a summer's day . . ."

So runs the nursery rhyme, and many a housewife, in her Saturday morning's baking, follows the queenly example and bakes her way to her royal family's approval by turning out tarts of one sort or another. For some reason, the individual tartlet seems to taste better than a wedge of a large family pie, the children especially delighting in its miniature completeness.

While little individual meat pies and the various members of the tribe of "pâté" might be called tarts, the term is generally reserved for the sweets which take this form. As dessert for luncheon, and even for dinner, they are prime favorites, and for the late afternoon hour they are just right for topping off buttered toast or muffins.

The plain tart, basis for all sorts of variations is made as follows: Roll plain or puff paste ¼ inch thick. Cut into pieces to fit into individual fluted tins or muffin pans, pricking the bottom and sides to prevent the formation of bubbles. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven. Fill with jam or jelly. Old-fashioned tarts have a top crust of the pastry, with a hole in the middle similar to a doughnut, the jelly or jam being pressed up through this hole when the top crust is forced gently on.

Quick and inexpensive substitutes for pastry tarts may be made with square or round soda crackers. Beat the white of 1 egg until frothy, then add 2 tablespoons of powdered sugar and beat until thick and white. Spread each of the crackers with 2 teaspoons of jelly and over the jelly spread the meringue. Dust the tops with 2 tablespoons of powdered sugar and brown in a slow oven.

Berry tarts are, of course, the most appetizing for summer, the tart shell being filled with mashed and sweetened blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants or gooseberries. Cherries, too, and plums, make delicious tarts.

At this time of year the tart filling must be of apples, cranberries or tropical fruits; or, as is usual, of preserves, jellies or jams. Cranberry tarts are especially nice as the autumn advances. Cranberry Tarts—Wash and pick over the berries. Put into a porcelain saucepan with a very little water, and simmer until they burst open and become soft. Run through a colander to remove the skins and sweeten to taste. Bake in pastry shells with a crossbar of paste over the top.

Orange Tartlets—Take the juice of 2 fine oranges and the grated peel of 1. Use ¾ cup of sugar, ½ cup if the oranges are very sweet. One tablespoon of butter. Moisten 1 teaspoon of cornstarch with the juice of half a lemon. Beat all well together and bake in tartlet shells without a cover.

Lemon Tarts—One cup of sugar, the juice of 2 lemons and a teaspoon of grated lemon peel, ½ teaspoon of cornstarch mixed in 1 tablespoon cold water, and a dozen raisins, stewed, cut in two and seeded. Beat up well and bake with upper and lower crust.

Chocolate Tarts—The whites and yolks of 4 eggs, ½ cake of grated unsweetened chocolate, 1 tablespoon of cornstarch mixed in 1 tablespoon of water, 3 tablespoons of milk, 4 tablespoons of granulated sugar, 2 teaspoons of vanilla, 1 saltspoon of salt, ½ teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 teaspoon of melted butter. Grate the chocolate, add the milk and heat over hot water until chocolate melts, then stir in the cornstarch. Cook over fire five minutes until well thickened, stirring constantly, remove from the fire and pour into a bowl. Beat the yolks of the 4 eggs and whites of 2 eggs well with the sugar, and when the chocolate mixture is almost cold put all together with the flavoring and stir until light. Bake in open shells of pastry. When done, cover with a meringue made of the whites of 2 eggs and 2 tablespoons of sugar flavored with a teaspoon of lemon juice. Bake cold.

Stewed canned rhubarb makes delicious tarts. After sweetening the rhubarb, stir in a lump of butter the size of a hickory nut for each tartlet, also a well beaten egg for each and bake in shells with a crossbar of pastry over the top.

Exchanging Household Tasks

Two women living within a short distance of one another, in a suburb of a large city, were sitting together late one September afternoon. One was the mother of two little girls; for whom she was finishing several wool dresses for the winter. She was not fond of sewing and was particularly eager just then to get at the work of preserving the peaches, plums, and pears which were ripening so fast in her lovely garden. The little girls were clamoring for pockets in their dresses, and she turned to her neighbor and remarked that she really could not take the time to put the pockets in, even if she enjoyed doing it.

The neighbor's eyes brightened. She loved to sew! Going quickly across to her friend, she took the little frock in her hands, saying eagerly:

"A pocket is just as necessary to a little girl as two or three are to a boy. Let me make all the pockets and you make preserves for me. We'll agree, before we begin, on what we consider an even exchange. I don't enjoy preserving and pickling and you don't care for sewing. We'll exchange tasks!"

The plan proved to be a most successful one, and has been followed for several years with mutual profit and mirth.

Baking pies

Bake berry and apple pies very slowly for one hour. Add a dash of cinnamon to blackberry pies.

The School Beautiful

The House Beautiful we hear much about, and everywhere pencil, brush, and skillful tool are active in its realization. The City Beautiful is not yet "a dream come true," but we are nearer to its consummation than we were ten years ago. A great step toward both the former ideals has been taken in the endeavor to bring out the School Beautiful. Slowly but surely it unfolds in the consciousness of those who build schools and regulate their affairs that much save utility needs to be considered in the inside and the outside of a school building. Not yet has it been borne in upon the conviction of all the school boards of our land that beauty and joy are essential elements in education. They for the most part, and this is, unfortunately, indifferently accepted by the community en masse, are willing to leave to the efforts of large-hearted women the task of trying to cover up the ugliness within and without the school building, which work these women do because they realize that beauty and joy should fill the atmosphere of the school home just as much as it should that of the household. For they have come to see, and this awakening is becoming widespread, that so intimately are the home and the school coupled in their effect upon each other and upon the community, that there must be an interchange of atmosphere and activity between them, to effect the best results in the community.

An awakened realization of the need for this expression of beauty in home and school is manifesting itself through magazines and clubs existing solely for this purpose. Here and there, in cities and towns, the movement has fired educators to break through the stern pedagogical traditions and to bring into the whole building that atmosphere of beauty, a freedom and joy felt in the most refined and love-dominated homes. Such an atmosphere has Miss Florence Holbrook disseminated in the Forestville school in Chicago. You find yourself asking as you enter its doors, and saunter through the long corridors, "How did she do it, how did she make these boys and girls feel so free and so happy that they trip along through the halls, faces alight with joy, freedom in their every movement with no apparent fear that 'Be quiet, walk in line, don't speak, hurry to your class!' is going to suppress their joyous spontaneity, and cause them to feel and act in a way they never would in any other place but a schoolroom?"

A fountain, as large as one would find in a courtyard, bubbles just at the entrance, in which bright little goldfish dart through the water, emitting their sunshine to the ferny, pebbly nooks in the pool; the boys and girls pass and repass many times each day, stop for a moment to smile at the finny friends and so carry the picture of a woody nook into their next task.

On every hand, upon the walls of the corridors, are copies of masterpieces, old etchings, posters of real artistic beauty, a tapestry panel, a winged Victory, all most artistically arranged, violating no canon of art in color or grouping. As you pass the open doors you catch glimpses of etchings, paintings, and posters which give the home touch to the rooms. Then, when you enter that place of varied associations to teacher and pupil, the school office, you begin to guess the secret. The visitor at once feels she has stumbled into a quiet library or studio. This can't be the office; this is home. Pupils trip in and out with messages from other parts of the big household to the homemaker, for that is what in fairness Miss Holbrook must be called. The room is all in tones of brown, so neutral and restful that the many different individuals who make up that school home all fit into it. Low bookcases, with the volumes used in the work of the school, fill the space of the lower wall space. A long settee fills in an alcove; above it, on a low shelf, a bronze completes the quiet and peace of that corner.

A large art square of brown soft texture and neutral design covers the floor. A library desk is across one corner, and easy chairs of oak like the woodwork, stained dark, complete this room.

It may seem that undue emphasis has been put upon this room, but when one has entered other school offices and felt their atmosphere, the contrast is appreciated. This is the key to the whole school. No child could enter that room without feeling the beauty and simplicity of its appeal. "I am putting into effect at present a long cherished plan of mine," said Miss Holbrook. "It is a Garden Club. The pledge we all take is simple: 'I will love and care for all our gardens, shrubs, and wild flowers everywhere, to make this world more beautiful.' The children have a button of green and white, with a little blue in the center. Each of my teachers has a section of this district to supervise, the section comprising four blocks, both sides of the street. The children of the grammar grades who reside in that section report to their respective teachers. We want these clubs in every district, for Chicago is the Garden City, and we are having the active support of the artists. Jans Jansen, the landscape architect, gave us a talk on the history of trees, which greatly pleased and inspired us. He emphasized the thought that we are planting trees for a long, long time to come. This talk was in line with our work, for we believe that outdoor existence goes hand-in-hand with joy. In school, children get much of the indoor appeal; we want to direct their attention to things out of doors. We are at present taking great interest in the dunes of Indiana, because there is talk of their being exploited by moneyed interests, and thus the people of the world deprived

of a wonderful natural park. These dunes are unlike anything else we have in this country, and are attracting many visitors from far and near. We hope to arouse sufficient interest among the children of the land to prevent this destruction.

"Another ideal we hope to realize is the establishing of an October and a spring holiday, so that the children may have a day in each of these seasons in which to study the growths peculiar to that time. This training is sure to make our future commercial people understand and love to preserve the beautiful in nature everywhere. A tree, a bright plant, a stretch of green grass, make such a difference.

"I am trying to get the girls to dress more simply and practically. I have asked them to wear a middie blouse and bloomers to school, with a light skirt for the street and classroom; then they are quickly ready for the gymnasium. The boys are wearing shirtwaists, without the heavy sweaters so long worn in the school; thus the uncleanly sweater has been abolished from the schoolroom. They all look neat and ready for work, and we are thus teaching them fitness in dress. We help them in the sewing classes to make their skirts and blouses, if they wish, although these blouses we have taught them to buy much more cheaply and of better material from a firm here which is supplying the school at low cost. This is helping the mothers with the problem of dress, bringing out simplicity, and teaching the girls not to center so much thought on adornment.

"We have hung our walls with the work of our best national and local artists, and the masters of the world, but especially with those of our own country. One Dutch artist, especially, I have emphasized, because he portrays so wonderfully the industry of the world, Heyenbroek. I want the children to realize that great artists portray work as well as other conditions of existence. In his pictures, factory scenes of all kinds appear.

The man at the forge, in the mine, at the bench, at the loom, working with great machinery, all phases of industry, pass before us in his wonderful pictures. I try to have a masterpiece in each room. I have a room devoted to Swedish art, one to Dutch, and so on. I want my children to feel that all the world is kin,—to be citizens of the world, not just of one neighborhood, so I have been cosmopolitan in my choice of art.

"We teach music through the biography of the composers. Each great composer is illustrated by the victrola. We teach by illustration, on different kinds of instruments, their make and their purpose, so that the children may understand the great ensemble in a symphony. They compose many songs themselves, and give them in our beautiful concert hall. We have presented 'Comus.' This may seem beyond grammar school pupils, but this was written for children to play as a welcome home to their parents. If those children could give it and enjoy it 300 years ago, ours can. And they did. We underestimate what children can do and appreciate.

"We have a geography room with maps of all countries and our own city, where we begin to learn the products of these countries and much about the people. On each floor, we have for each grade an art room, and a music room, each equipped with pictures, maps, examples of musical instruments of all nations. In everything, I emphasize the interdependence of one nation upon the other, and our indebtedness to all.

"So, in the work of the school, the atmosphere of the best in the larger community is brought into our school home. All we teach leads towards better homes and communities. We teach self-control through responsibility for others. The upper grades help to guide and control the lower. They pass down their best work for the encouragement of the smaller pupils, and they assist in all the discipline of the school."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Overcoming of Material Sense

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is engaged in a constant exposure of the claims of material sense through the spiritual understanding it gives of Soul. It teaches the truth about Soul; and the truth liberates the human mind from the bondage of material belief.

Now Christian Science is particularly definite in its declarations about Soul. It affirms that God is Soul, or Spirit, or Mind, and that God is infinite. Thus it deduces the fact that everything which is real is derived from Spirit and possesses therefore the qualities of Spirit; or, in other words, that everything real is spiritual. Man, that is the real man, is thus included in spiritual creation; and as the spiritual idea of God, man reflects the qualities of Spirit; or, to put it somewhat differently, the real senses of man are spiritual. In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 234): "According to Christian Science, the only real senses of man are spiritual, emanating from divine Mind. Thought passes from God to man, but neither sensation nor report goes from material body to Mind. The intercommunication is always from God to His idea, man."

This statement of absolute Science carries with it the denial of all so-called material sensation as reality, the denial, that is, of the reality of what mortals call matter. But the human mind inquires, why should men be called upon to deny the reality of that which seems so obvious to them? Christian Science replies that it must be first of all kept in mind that material sense is directly responsible for every one of the ills which afflict the human lot; no matter which of them be taken, sickness, the misery which springs from sinful desire, or the fear which stifles righteous impulse, one and all of them are results of the false belief that matter is real. Outside of Christian Science there is hardly any understanding of the unreality of material sensation.

But Christian Science is not content with the mere denial of error; it declares the absolute truth and understands that as truth is known it displaces the false beliefs which seemingly held sway in the human mind. All truth originates in God; and man, being at-one with God, reflects the truth of God. Moreover Life and Soul are one, and man reflects the Life which is God or Soul. Thus man, spiritual man, is dependent on Soul altogether, but not at all on what mortals term the material body or material sense.

This reasoning, no doubt, is a reversal of the commonly-accepted theories which hold that matter is always exercising control over man, that material sensation is constantly making itself evident to him, in short that man's whole life is influenced to an extent, difficult to estimate, by the merely material as opposed to the purely spiritual. But it is not so, for spiritual man is controlled by God and knows the spiritual ideas of God; in other words, the senses of man are spiritual.

Many a sigh goes up from the heart of humanity for the rest and peace of what is, to them, a far-off heaven. Christian Science reveals that Soul is omnipresent—another way of saying that heaven is omnipresent. And heaven is entered through spiritual sense. The fuller a man's spiritual understanding of Soul, the further he has entered into the kingdom of God. Here is the metaphysical definition of heaven which Mrs. Eddy gives on page 587 of Science and Health: "Heaven, Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

There is no material sensuousness in the spiritual heaven of God, no material localizing of this heavenly kingdom; and it is entered as men deny and overcome through the spiritual understanding of Soul the false mentality named material sense. Harmony is an omnipresent spiritual fact, an omnipresent spiritual idea. It is in the right of every man to possess it. Just as each and all may make use of numbers in accounting, so may all enjoy the omnipresent harmony of God by knowing it. But human beings who believe in the reality of discord must first spiritually understand that harmony is omnipresent because God, good, is everywhere, and then they are in a position scientifically to deny the false belief of discord in order to free themselves of its encumbrance. It is precisely the same with every other illusion of the human mind. They are got rid of strictly in the proportion in which human consciousness recognizes the spiritual facts of being.

Material sense is perpetually bringing directly upon the indulgence of pain and sorrow. And oftentimes such self-imposed suffering has been the means of causing the evil-doer to examine his position and thereby to recognize the unworthiness of it. Suffering time and again awakens the sensualist to understand the humiliating slavery of material sensation, and so forces him to be on guard lest he mistake the fleeting and false beliefs of matter for the happiness of Soul.

But a far higher way, a far nobler method of getting rid of materialism is through Christian Science. It is to know the truth, the absolute truth about God, and to put the truth into practice in dealing with all the material beliefs of human existence.

Jesus the Christ battled with the material beliefs of the world, overcoming them through his spiritual understanding of Soul, until finally he demonstrated the aliveness of Soul and rose above the errors of material sense at the moment of what is known as the ascension. Jesus is the Way for mankind. Take it longer or shorter, every man has to proceed along the way of the humble Nazarene in his overcoming of material sense through the spiritual understanding of Soul. It is just as he knows God as Jesus did, reflects Love as Jesus reflected it, understands Truth as Jesus understood it, adheres to divine Principle as Jesus clung to it, that a man enters the kingdom of heaven, "the atmosphere of Soul," where the yoke is easy and the burden is light.

Planning a Famous Tour

Boswell's account of how the first proposal for a tour of the western islands of Scotland came up between himself and Dr. Johnson reads as follows:

"I spoke of Sir James Macdonald as a young man of most distinguished merit, who united the highest reputation at Eton and Oxford, with the patriarchal spirit of a great Highland chieftain. I mentioned that Sir James had said to me, that he had never seen Mr. Johnson, but he had a great respect for him, though at the same time it was mixed with some degree of terror. Johnson—'Sir, if he were to be acquainted with me, it might lessen both.'"

"The mention of this gentleman led us to talk of the Western Islands of Scotland, to visit which he expressed a wish that then appeared to be a very romantic fancy, which I little thought would be afterwards realized. He told me, that his father had put Martin's account of those islands into his hands when he was very young, and that he was highly pleased with it; that he was particularly struck with the St. Kilda man's notion that the high church of Glasgow had been hollowed out of a rock; a circumstance to which old Mr. Johnson had directed his attention. He said, he would go to the Hebrides with me, when I returned from my travels, unless some very good companion should offer when I was absent, which he did not think probable; adding, 'There are few people whom I take so much to, as you.'"

Galloway

back, Go-back"—if he only knew it you are quite as much startled as he, at the encounter.

Through it all, runs, if you can apply the word to such a progress, the railway. The train stops at numerous little stations. Why not? Since there is plenty of time, and the guard enjoys a "bit crack" with the station-master. One is a market-town, and the station is crowded with farmers—bearded brown men, with alert gray eyes looking curiously light in their bronzed faces, each with his sheep dog at his heels. The conversation ended, the train continues on its way, emerging at length beyond the moors into cultivated lands, where white farmhouses stand sentinel over numbers of small round haystacks, and fields of corn are yellowing for the harvest. Here one sees villages, each with its broad main street on which face neat cottages with spotted doorsteps, where the women stand knitting when the day's work is over. Flaming banners of scarlet tropicium clothe the regular outlines of the houses, and the children play in the wynds which open out of the main street.

But the true Galloway country is the moorland with its peat bogs and mosses, its quiet lochs frequented by wild duck and teal and its great stretches of heather where the plover and curlew call to one another, and

crickets sing for hours among the tussocks of coarse grass. Then, as evening falls, the scent of the bogmyrtle steals more strongly into the air—a good pure fragrance, not easily forgotten, the clear outlines of the hills are blurred by a soft blue haze, the call of the birds grows lower and less frequent, and the moorland is quiet.

Hawthorne Not a Farmer

When Donald Mitchell (Ik Marvel) sent a copy of "My Farm of Edgewood," to Hawthorne, the latter wrote back from The Wayside:

"I am full of delight and wonder at your book. I remember long ago at Liverpool, your speaking prospectively of a farm; but I never dreamed of your being really much more of a farmer than I am myself, whose efforts in that line only make me the adopted father of a progeny of weeds in a garden-patch. I have about twenty-five acres of land, seventeen of which are a hill of sand and gravel, wooded with birches, locusts, and pitch pines, and apparently incapable of any other growth, so that I have great comfort in that part of my territory.

"The other eight acres are said to be the best land in Concord, and they have made me miserable, and would soon have ruined me if I had not determined never more to attempt raising anything from them. So there they lie along the roadside, within their broken fence, an eyesore to me, and a laughing stock to all the neighbors. If it were not for the difficulties of transportation by express or otherwise, I would thankfully give you those eight acres."

Autumn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Slowly along the stubble, open field, With mists of evening gathering dim and white.

The last of all the harvest of the year Is carried up the narrow rutty road; The yellow moon that rides the dusky sky.

Where gleams of crimson sunset linger yet, Looks gently on the silent laborer. And silvers o'er the jolting, tossing load.

The last brown sheaf is thrown upon the stack; The driver with his throat bare to the breeze Stables his patient horse and trudges home;

The barn doors close on mounds of golden grain. Sown in the fields round which the blackthorn blew; Grown with the hawthorn and the pink wild-rose; Gathered with blackberries in Autumn days. And harvest-time is over once again.

At Gibraltar

"Gibraltar, a lion couchant, head on paws, fronts the sea. Cross the bay from Algebras, the lion rears its head—a lion no longer—the pillar of the coast of Europe; blue at first, then purple; when you are close in its shadow you look up at a grim gray mountain towering above you. It greets you like an old friend," writes Maud Howe in "Sun and Shadow in Spain."

"You have known it under many names; first as Calpe under its first master, Hercules, for that glorious old fellow, the first 'Great African Traveler,' was here. Wishing to show other travelers who should come after that the 'inner seas,' where it was safe to sail, ended here, he took up a mountain and tore it in two to make the bounds; half he set down in Africa, on the south, half in Europe, on the north. These are the Columns of Hercules; the African column in Abyla; the European, Calpe."

"First" the writer goes on to say, "we explored the North Town, crouching at the Rock's base." "It was still early morning; the sky was a vault of blue fire, the air was keen with the salt and seaweed of the Mediterranean. The orange trees in the garden of the old Franciscan convent—now the Governor's house—were covered with fruit and blossoms; there was a sound of bugles, the tramp of a regiment in Commercial Square; the soft cracked bells of the old cathedral changed the hour; from far away, where the gunners were at practice, came the deep boom of cannon."

from the outer wall to the cliff; some of them are laid on ledges suitable for anchorage, and there made fast with stones and natural cement, the outer end being made fast in the wall. The logs are placed every six or eight feet. Then another set of logs three or four inches thick are laid across these. Then comes a layer of willow twigs six or eight feet in length, every three or four of the twigs bound together with yucca fiber, tied with a square knot and at equal distance, so that the ties are in perfect line from one side of the room to the other.

"On the top of this comes a layer of bamboo, pieces of which are long enough to reach across the room. On top of this is a layer of cedar bark, and the whole is covered with about two inches of adobe with a thin layer of cement. In these floors we find the raised portion for sleeping purposes exactly like those the pueblos build today. . . . When we consider that all this timber was cut with a stone ax, and together with the stone and mortar was elevated more than fifty feet, along the perpendicular cliff wall we may form some idea of the immense amount of labor required. . . . The timbers grew along Beaver creek. They are ash, sycamore, hackberry and the like. There is very little cedar in the building, and that is white cedar."

"There are many questions which students would like to ask and do ask about the builders of this house. . . . Very little is known, and what knowledge we do possess has been obtained by comparative study." "It may be stated that the cliff dwellers were the ancestors of the present pueblos, or village people of the Southwest; that the cliff house period preceded

the cavate house and the cavate house preceded the village building on the mesa."

"Of the age of Montezuma castle nothing is known. . . . It is conceded, however, by all competent archaeologists who have examined the ruins in this region that this castle is one of the oldest and that the valley was almost certainly uninhabited in 1540, when Coronado . . . made his famous expedition through the Southwest in search of the seven cities of Cibola."

Montezuma Castle, Arizona

The following description of Montezuma Castle is taken from an article in the Antiquarian, written by Dr. J. Miller, president of the Arizona Antiquarian Association:

"The general formation of the country embraced in these observations is sedimentary, cut by numerous deep, narrow canyons, the walls of which present many caves and rat holes turned on their sides, affording suitable places for primitive man to effect a lodgment and make for himself and family a home after the fashion of his day. The builders of Montezuma castle selected for their home one of the most

commodious of these caves on the west bank of Beaver creek, situated about three and a half miles above its confluence with the Rio Verde. The cliff in which Montezuma castle is situated is about a quarter of a mile in length and about two hundred feet above the creek bed. The castle is not the only ruin in this cliff, but is the largest now standing."

"Montezuma castle, so called for want of a better name, is truly a castle in proportions. It contains twenty large and eight small rooms besides a number of closets and alcoves evidently used for store rooms. What the original dimensions of the building were is purely conjectural, as a portion of it has fallen and is now a part of the talus at the base of the cliff."

"In order to obtain accurate data I used a tape line and found that from the ledge of rock upon which the base of the castle rested to the intersection of the talus was fifty feet. If a level were run from the creek to an intersection of the perpendicular cliff, it would approximate one hundred feet to the base of castle. The castle measures forty-eight feet from base to summit, being five stories in height."

"It is the general impression that the cliff-dwellers were an ignorant, savage people. The records left in this and many other such structures do not warrant such an impression. Whatever their condition, or place in the scale of civilization, they knew how to build a house that would stand. In the outer rooms a sufficient number of openings were left for light and ventilation. . . . Great logs, twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, were used as joists for the second, third and fourth floors. These run

The Coming of the English Novel

"The men of Queen Anne brought prose fiction . . . to earth, and gave us the novel. Of all centuries, the eighteenth holds the primacy as the Century of Beginnings; and perhaps for this reason we of the twentieth have a higher regard for it than the Victorians expressed. During the fifteen years of the present epoch, there has been a noticeable rehabilitation of the eighteenth century; so that it already seems strange to remember that sixty years ago the age of prose and reason stood low in public esteem. We know now that the English Augustans, with all their limitations, had a sense of fact that is worth having." So writes William Lyon Phelps in "The Advance of the English Novel."

"One reason why Queen Anne literature is so clear is because it isn't deep. Writers avoided difficult themes. . . . Those men were all realists, whether they wrote verse or prose—Addison, Swift, Pope, Steele, Defoe, Prior, Gay, Parnell, Arbuthnot—they looked down and not up. It was an age of criticism; and while it is not true that poetry is a criticism of life, the novel most certainly is. It was by no accident that the novel was born at that time. Those intensely modern, sophisticated, clear-headed folk, with a dominant sense of fact, had precisely the right equipment to produce realistic fiction. This is shown by the astounding result—the first three English novelists will rank for all time in the highest class. In the English novel there is no early development from crudity to perfection, from simple to complex; the thing began with a . . . masterpiece.

"The history of literature is full of paradoxes. English literature is instinctively and primarily romantic, as French literature is not. Yet every attempt of the English—from 'Morte

d'Arthur' in 1485 to 'Waverley' in 1814—to produce a prose romance, was an ignominious failure. It is an extraordinary fact, that with the single and glorious exception of Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,' there is not one work of prose fiction in English up to the time of Defoe that is worth the time and attention of the general reader. For I certainly would not read, nor advise any one to read 'Euphues,' 'Arcadia,' 'Rosalind,' 'Jack Wilton,' or 'Oronoko,' for their intrinsic value. The fact that most of those works were once 'best sellers' has not saved them; they live now only in their historical significance. 'The novel, next to the realistic play, is the most concrete and 'natural' form of literature; and it did not appear until there was an adequate medium of expression. A simple, flexible, smooth-running English prose style did not exist until the latter half of the seventeenth century."

"Where a Stream Begins Its Song"

Where in pale blue ranks arise Alps that rim the mountain valley; Where above the crystal spring Blooms the snow-white apple-tree. . . . Where a stream begins its song Like a wind-harp low and muffled, Murmuring through the moss and stones; Then among the alders moans, Rushes out, involved and ruffled, By a youthful impulse driven, Foaming, till it reach the vale. And, like David with his harp, From a shepherd made a king By the songs that it can sing. Triumphs through the listening dale. —Wergeland (Translated from the Norwegian by Edmund Gosse).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Silent Vote

AN INDETERMINABLE, but important, factor in every United States presidential election is the silent vote. Notwithstanding the prominence given him in the newspapers, the active partisan constitutes only an infinitesimal fraction of the voting mass. It is the active partisan who joins the political club, who writes to the dailies, who is conspicuous in reception committees; who is always on hand to greet the hominee's train, who waves the flag, who leads the cheering, who has charge of the enthusiasm; but he is only as one to a hundred, compared with the man who is quietly observing and doing his own thinking. Political managers have long been in possession of means whereby they can calculate with approximate accuracy the size of the active partisan vote. Every competent precinct captain, ward boss, town, city, county or state committee chairman, knows to a nicety how many active workers he can count on. What bothers him is the silent voter.

The silent voter has been described and classified in numerous ways. Before the Australian ballot was introduced he was often called the "vest-pocket voter," because he went to the polls with a ballot carefully revised or "scratched" in his waistcoat pocket. He would accept every ballot offered him by the "peddlers" near the polling place with a smile or, perhaps, with a word of thanks, leaving the "worker" entirely at sea, however, as to how he would vote. When he entered the polling place he would stuff the ballots received from the "peddlers" into his coat or trousers pocket, and from his vest pocket would produce the ballot that he voted. The "vest-pocket voter" was always a mystery to the judges and the watchers and the party representatives around the polls; when there were an unusual number of him the politicians felt that something was happening to the machine-made straight ticket, and they were seldom deceived.

With the change to the Australian system, under which party ballots were dispensed with, and markings had to be made in the privacy of a polling place booth; when all the external tests so long dependable had to be abandoned, because of the uniformity of the ballots and the protection thrown about the polls, the former "vest-pocket voter" became known to some extent as the "hansom-cab voter," or the "banker's-train voter," but no new classification has met the new condition so well as the "silent voter." There used to be some class exclusiveness about the voter who came to the polls in a hansom cab while others came in a party hack, and about the voter who took a late train or trolley car in the morning, or whose time of departure for the city was regulated by the opening of the banks; but the automobile has changed all this. The hansom-cab or banker's-train vote was also, in other days, described as the "silk-stocking" vote; but the automobile has become a democratic institution, and it is impossible for the most acute political manager to tell whether the voter who descends from it is a "magnate" or just an ordinary citizen.

Measurements may, however, be taken in advance of an election which are of assistance in estimating the interest of the silent vote in the contest. This vote is not necessarily independent or nonpartisan. The silent voter may be a voter of very positive partisan views and convictions, indeed, as a matter of fact, his silence may be due to very intensity of view and conviction. He may be so "set" in both that he will not trust himself to enter into political controversy even with his intimates. He has probably made up his mind, early in the campaign, with what party he will vote. Having done so, he turns from politics to business, pending the casting of his ballot.

If one considers the number of voters of his acquaintance who are silent, or at least noncommittal, on the presidency at this time, one will understand more clearly why voters of this class are contemplated with so much solicitude by the campaign managers. The silent voters are difficult to reach. They will not be drawn into discussion. They will join no clubs or leagues. They will sit on no platforms. They could not be induced to shout for any party, or for any party's candidate. They are, perhaps, too busy to read campaign literature. They will not believe campaign estimates. They cannot be moved by campaign misrepresentations. They are adamant in the presence of the straw-vote promoter.

The remarkable increase of registrations, this year, shows that the silent vote is going to be a tremendous factor in the coming election, for the full strength of the silent vote is never brought out except at times when the thoughtful citizen is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of doing his duty at the polls. It would be folly to undertake to say, in advance, what else the increased registration or the extraordinary swelling of the silent vote means, or how it will affect the decision of the country on Nov. 7. It will, however, be an interesting fact to consider when the ballots that, in other days, would be of the "vest-pocket" pattern, are counted.

Spain and Her Natural Resources

ALMOST from time immemorial, Spain has been famous for the great wealth of her natural resources "below ground." The lead and silver of Cartagena, the copper of the Rio Tinto, the iron ore of the mountains of the north coast, and the quicksilver of Almaden are well known the world over; and yet, it is a fact very generally recognized, anywhere but in Spain, that the country has scarcely begun to develop her great natural resources in these and many other respects.

A recent dispatch to this paper from Madrid dealt very fully with this question. At the present juncture, the shortage of the coal supply in Spain is occasioning very widespread difficulty, not to say distress, throughout the country. As was pointed out, in the dispatch already

referred to, that by reason of this shortage/railway companies are in difficulties, industries of all kinds are seriously hampered, workmen are out of employment, food crises occur continually in every center, and yet all the efforts of public men are directed, not towards securing an increase in the output at home, but towards obtaining increased supplies from abroad. The Camara Industrial of Barcelona has recently taken the matter in hand, and is urging upon the government the necessity of commandeering shipping to convey coal from the United Kingdom and from America, insisting that it is easier and, perhaps, even cheaper to obtain it in this way rather than by further developing the mines at home.

The whole question is one of very great importance. Spain is being afforded a remarkable opportunity at the present time to develop her natural resources; and this is specially the case in the matter of coal. Already, it is true, she supplies from her own mines a large part of the total which represents her annual consumption; but those who are in a position to speak as to the resources of the country in this respect maintain that Spanish coal mines, if properly worked, would not only supply, with ease, all the needs of the country itself, but would leave a very large surplus for exportation. Shortage of capital is, of course, a serious problem, as is also the difficulty of obtaining the machinery and material for mining, as so much of it has to be imported from abroad. There is also the question of securing trained miners. The times, however, are exceptional, and not only allow but call for exceptional measures. It is hardly to be doubted that, if Spanish public men recognized this fact more fully, means would readily be found for dealing with this and many other problems which are daily, with greater urgency, demanding solution.

Dutch Colonial Education

THE speech delivered by Mr. Pleyte, the minister for the colonies, at the colonial educational congress held at The Hague, recently, afforded another illustration of the importance which has always been attached, in Holland, to the question of education. Mr. Pleyte was dealing specially with the question of education in the Dutch East Indies, and he showed that, whilst much, of course, remained to be done, the government was making good progress in its efforts to extend education facilities for the native populations. He quoted some interesting statistics, showing the remarkable progress that has been made during the past sixty years. In 1855, for instance, elementary education was being given to some 17,000 pupils, of whom 14,000 were natives. The cost amounted to about fl.300,000, and of this two thirds was spent on the education of European children. In 1915 the number of scholars attending school had risen to nearly 700,000, of which number about 666,000 were natives. The cost, he added, had risen to about fl.10,500,000, three fifths of which was devoted to the education of the children of natives. Mr. Pleyte, however, was by no means content with these achievements. He maintained that the question must be grappled with still more vigorously.

The fact, already referred to, that the Dutch people have always attached a special importance to education is, of course, well known. The equipment of the schools through the home country is excellent, and every effort is made to secure the best possible teachers for the work. Every grade of education is under the control and supervision of the state, and a law of compulsory attendance has been in operation since 1900. The establishment of elementary schools for their localities is binding on the local authorities, as is also the provision of continuation schools, or herhalingscholen. These continuation schools comprise the burgher day and evening schools and the higher burgher schools. Then there are the trade schools or ambachtsscholen, first established in 1861, and the corresponding industrial school for girls. There are also fishery schools and schools of navigation, besides many private schools, teaching industrial, commercial and domestic subjects.

It is evidently the aim of the Dutch colonial office to secure something of this efficiency and completeness for the Dutch East Indian. We must give the Javanese, Mr. Pleyte declared in effect at The Hague, the best we can give him; only thus can we prove ourselves good rulers of these dominions.

Fair Play for American Indians

THERE is something palpably defective in the reasoning that denies that civil service reform in the United States can be advanced as well by a removal as by an appointment. One of the greatest weaknesses in the whole civil service reform propaganda is the notion, common to its protagonists, that a long-time incumbent of an official position cannot be replaced by a new man to the advantage of the public. Another is the doctrine that those upon whom responsibility has fallen, by reason of a change in government, cannot make changes among their subordinates from any but unworthy motives. The civil service law was fought for years in the United States by conscientious people who believed that from it might spring abuses even greater than those its introduction was meant to prevent. Great numbers of conscientious people are yet unconvinced to the contrary. At intervals now they see indications of a tendency to encourage the permanent officeholding and official-class system. This is particularly manifested in bureau organization and administration.

Fault has recently been found with the government at Washington because of certain removals in the Indian service. It is not intended either to approve or to condemn these removals, but it would seem that the government chosen by the people must be left free to govern according to its best lights. It must be privileged to manage details in accordance with its best judgment. Otherwise it would get nowhere. It cannot be held to the accomplishment of tasks, and at the same time be restricted at every step. If everything said about the governmental dealing with the Indian is true, then the civil service reformers must take their share of the responsibility, as well as their share of the credit, for they have had mat-

ters pretty well in their own hands, and much their own way, for many years.

Improvement in the administration of Indian affairs in the United States, as a matter of fact, has been steady and marked in recent years. The best evidence of this is to be found in the condition of the Indians today, as compared with, say twenty-five years ago. The work of Commissioner Cato Sells has deserved, as it has compelled, general commendation. It is not to be contended that the conduct of Indian affairs is as yet ideal, but it is fair to say that the individual Indian, the Indian group and the Indian tribe have a far brighter outlook at present than they have had at any time since the white man took possession of the land.

It is certain that cognizance should be taken of improvement, and that credit should cheerfully be granted those who have brought it about. There is an abundance of testimony going to show that the Indian, for the first time in centuries, is receiving at the hands of the government and people of the United States a liberal measure of fair play. The Indian is beginning to take a part in the commercial and industrial activities of the nation and in the body politic; by reason of the work done for him in school and college; and he is beginning also to take notice of his relation to affairs, public and private, and to measure his advantages and disadvantages in the competitive struggle.

Would it not be unwise, at his awakening to a new day, that he should be told on every side that he is not being treated according to his deserts, thus handicapping him at the start with a grievance?

La Prensa

TO ARRIVE in the morning, most likely by automobile, at the front of a \$5,000,000 structure as ornate architecturally as a European foreign office or opera house; to lounge in a magnificent library long enough to store a day's supply of useful knowledge; to listen to a symphony orchestra in a sumptuous music room; to be conducted to one's mahogany desk in a suite of elegantly furnished apartments, and in time to receive the day's assignment from the city editor on a silver salver; that is what one might call being a reporter de luxe.

Imagination falters when it comes to describing, with like freedom of touch, the possible experiences and environment of the heads of departments of La Prensa of Buenos Aires. What with wainscoting of the choicest woods, what with frescoing by the most famous artists, what with oriental divans and gilt chairs and hand-painted typewriters, can it be wondered that the literary editor, the financial editor and the river front editor of La Prensa should turn out matter daily that is literally devoured by the society of the Argentine capital?

Who could not write enchantingly and never-endingly in a magnificently furnished suite of a \$5,000,000 newspaper building, with the rippling of fountains, the singing of canaries and the music of a symphony orchestra mingling with one's toil! Ordinary newspaper men who, amid conditions prevailing in the United States, succeed in supplying their editors with a daily grist of fairly well-written copy should, one would think, be able to turn out gilt-edged manuscript by the ream, on hand-painted typewriters in mahogany-wainscoted, mosaic-floored, velvet-curtained apartments in the Argentine. What could hinder the reporter sent out to "get" a meeting of the city council committee on streets and alleys from bringing back material for an exhaustive Carlylian essay on political economy, or from whipping it into shape for the last edition?

Our correspondence from Buenos Aires, describing the office of the leading newspaper of that city, La Prensa, says, innocently enough: "An average reporter in the United States who found himself installed in one of these beautifully furnished rooms, equipped with mahogany desks and the floors laid in marble mosaic, velvet curtains at the windows, and cherubs flying over him in the frescoed ceilings, would be inclined to lose his American 'punch.'" Rather, we should think, would he be inclined to let his genius soar with the cherubs. But this is mere conjecture. No United States reporter, so far as we can learn, has ever written in such an environment. The average reporter, that is, one who has had experience, has probably written copy on everything save a mahogany desk. He has written copy in a street car, in a freight train caboose, on his knee, on the back of a friendly brother reporter, but never under flying cherubs, to the flutter of velvet curtains.

Not that he couldn't do so. He would not be a real reporter if he could not enter the office of La Prensa in Buenos Aires fresh from an office in New York, or Boston, or Cincinnati, or Detroit, or Denver, or Los Angeles, or San Francisco, or New Orleans, or Seattle, and settle down as comfortably and as confidently to his task on a gilded chair before a mahogany desk as he had ever settled down to write his story at a hasty lunch counter at home.

Still, clearly, all this is conjecture. It is impossible to say just what a United States newspaper staff would do, or would not do, if landed, without notice, among the luxurious furnishings and appurtenances of La Prensa's establishment. The probabilities are, however, that the first thing it would think of would be the getting out of the paper in time to catch the mails. Yet, there is another side to this matter. Newspaper offices, in the United States, as regards cleanliness, comfort and convenience, are greatly improved over what they were a few years ago. They are growing better constantly, for most of them have learned that the traditional frowziness and drabness and dreariness and smokiness of the editorial department is wholly unnecessary and avoidable. Certain newspaper offices in the United States today are luxurious in the working quarters, compared with the average offices of a score of years ago. They have no mosaic floors, no velvet curtains, no mahogany desks; there are no music halls or aviaries or conservatories on the premises; there is neither frescoing nor cherubim in the newsroom, and yet everything is there that makes for neatness and dispatch. What the future has in store for the American newspaper office we would not undertake to say, but at present it does not look as if evolution

would lead toward appointments and furnishings that are usually associated, in the public thought of the United States, with the reception floor of a hotel or the foyer of a theater.

Notes and Comments

CHARLES HUMBERT has said in so many words that he does not believe in the paper shortage in France. It was time somebody spoke, for, at the rate some people were going, the French press would have ceased to exist in a couple of months. Humbert will have none of it. Far from reducing the great dailies to two pages, the six-page bi-weekly publications should be resumed, he says. And as for local papers, to help them out of difficulties, he offers them 300 tons a month of his own paper reserves at pre-war rates, and expects the other newspaper owners to follow his example. Deeds, not words, with Charles Humbert. Everybody knows that in France.

THE deeper discredit into which purely party politics, as a system, are ever sinking in the United Kingdom, is one of the most interesting developments of the last two years. Quite recently, the Earl of Derby, in so many words, washed his hands of party politics, and now the Duke of Devonshire is found insisting that the end of the war must find men of all parties earnestly desirous of reaching, on all possible occasions, "good and sound understanding." The duke's definition of "compromise," which he gave in his recent speech at Eastbourne, is worth repeating. It did not mean, he said, pretending to give away everything you wanted, and only keeping what you did not want. In his view, it meant giving up things that were unimportant, but sticking to essentials all along, with the full recognition that there were two sides to every question.

WHEN a shoe concern which has been so rushed with orders that, for three months, it has been turning them down at the rate of from 1000 to 5000 cases of shoes per day, takes occasion, in the midst of this period of unprecedented demand, to put all its factories and stores on an eight-hour workday basis, surely there is reason to believe that the eventual harmonious adjustment of the difficulties between capital and labor may be nearer than has been thought. The statement of a representative of the concern, "We have done this because we believe it is a fair day's work for our employees, and we expect better results under the eight-hour system than we ever had under the longer workdays," indicates a view which, when more generally accepted by employers everywhere, will mean a gain for every one concerned.

ANOTHER victory has been recorded for the temperance cause. A resolution favoring state and national prohibition was favorably reported by a committee of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation at its recent annual meeting in Cambridge. This organization represents sixty local associations, and about 9000 teachers. The resolution now goes to the directors of the federation for consideration and action, and it is hardly to be doubted, in view of the wishes of the greater number of the delegates, that the action of the directors will be favorable.

A SHORTAGE of "thrillers" in literature is reported, the reason being that things of "actual occurrence," in these latter days, are frequently beyond the imaginings of the fiction writers. This, however, is hardly a satisfactory explanation. That the imaginative writers are devoting themselves largely to the production of what some of the newspapers call "actual occurrences" in the "thriller" line would be a more acceptable explanation. Many of those writers appear to have become war correspondents "on space."

THE "open season" for the pursuit of Chinese pheasants in a number of states of the American Union is on, and strong men with rapid fire guns are engaged in the destruction of as many of the beautiful males of the species as the law allows. In some of the states only three can legally be shot by one person during the season, but it is a notorious fact that the limitation is often disregarded. In any event, there is not even the poor excuse of sportsmanship in pheasant shooting. The strong man who wants to destroy something might just as well betake himself and his rapid fire gun to a barnyard and chase the chickens.

EMPLOYMENT for thousands of working women and girls of the United States will, it is expected, be provided regularly through the national employment system now being developed by the federal department of labor. This is indeed welcome news. Still, it is not unlikely that the women of the country will ask whether reforms for their benefit can never come until men have been first provided for, as in this case, where the announcement of the new system for women is supplemented by the statement, "A similar system for men and boys already is in operation."

ASKED to guess the constituency of an organization bearing such a flowery appellation as "Crimson Clover Club," probably not one person in a hundred would guess correctly. The name belongs to a group of South Carolina farmers who have collectively bargained for 24,000 pounds of crimson clover seed with which about 1500 acres are to be sown. The club was organized by the federal agent under the Smith-Lever act, and stands as a concrete example of the growing sentiment among farmers in favor of cooperative buying. Thus the significance of the title is more serious and practical than one imagines at first hearing.

THE movement in Boston looking to the removal of conspicuous advertising signs, in a section of the city rich in literary and historical associations, will doubtless meet with the hearty approval of public-spirited citizens everywhere. Skyline advertising, at its best, has little to recommend it to community favor, and it has everything to condemn it when, as in the case of Boston, the goods, whose names are thus thrust upon the public gaze, are of a character that debars them from appearing in discriminating publications.